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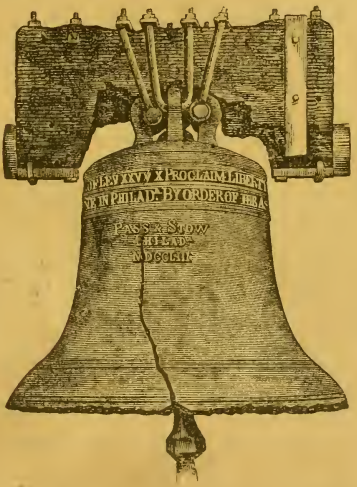
(FIFTEEN CENTS.)

CENTENNIAL GUIDE.

OR

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE



IN PHILADELPHIA.

1876.

102169

VICKERS & LAFFERTY,
2046 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

J. [illegible]AZLER, Printer, 607 Sansom Street.

The West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Co.

Most direct for visitors from New Jersey, and passengers leaving the Depot of the Pennsylvania R. R. in West Philadelphia, reach the Centennial Grounds directly at the grand entrance, and also in the immediate vicinity of the Zoological Gardens. The cars of this Company run to and from the Grounds, the village of Haddington, and the Camden Ferries, at foot of Market Street, on the Delaware River. Passing both ways, the Pennsylvania R. R. Depot (for New York and the West). It is also the shortest and most direct route from the centre of the city to the grounds.

Passengers can take any of the cars of this Company on Market Street for the Centennial Grounds or Haddington, and will be transferred to the through Cars at the depot, without extra charge.

First car leaves depot at 4.30 A.M. Last car leaves depot at 11.45 P.M. First car leaves Front and Market Streets at 5.15 A.M. Last car leaves Front and Market Streets at 12.30 A.M.

The Market Street cars convey passengers to and from the Ferries on the Delaware River for Camden, N. J., and the depots, at the foot of Market Street, of the Cape May, Millville, Bridgeton, Salem, Burlington County, Pemberton, and Hightstown, and Amboy Railroads; also to and from the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Depots, at Thirty-first and Market Streets, for New York and the East, or for Pittsburg and the West and South.

They also pass the Bingham House, Washington House, St. Stephen's, American House, St. Elmo, St. Charles, Bull's Head, William Penn, Eagle and United States Hotels, Farmers' Market, The New Masonic Temple, New Public Buildings, New P. O. and U. S. Courts, United States Mint, and the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, and within one square of Merchants' Continental, Girard, La Pierre, St. Cloud, and Colonnade Hotels, and the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad depot, at Thirty-first and Chestnut Streets.

JOHN S. MORTON, *Pres't.* SAMUEL P. HUHN, *Treas.*

B. F. STOKES, *Sec'y.* M. ENGLISH, *Gen'l Sup't.*

JAS. T. GORMAN, *Assistant Sup't.*

Hestonville Mantua & Fairmount Passenger R. R. Co.

Via Arch, Race and Vine Streets.

The extent of the road travelled over is sixteen miles. In passing from the city to West Philadelphia the cars cross on the upper section of the Callowhill Street Bridge, while in returning they cross underneath. The total travelling capacity is estimated at 50,000 daily. The cars proceed direct to the Centennial Buildings, also to Zoological Garden and George's Hill. The road traverses the finest sections of West Philadelphia. The depot is a commodious and elegant structure, replete with every convenience for rapid transit and the comfort of the passengers. Cars leave the depot at 4.30 A.M. till 11.30 P.M., the last car from the city arriving at 1 A.M. and passing the following places:—St. Cloud Hotel, Merchants' Hotel, Union Hotel, St. Elmo Hotel, and within two squares of the Bingham House, La Pierre, Continental, Girard, Washington and American Hotels; Blind Asylum, Twentieth and Race Streets; Logan Square, on Race Street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth; near the Cathedral, Eighteenth Street, north of Race; The Wills Eye Hospital, Race Street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth; The New Academy of Natural Sciences, Nineteenth and Race Streets; Friends' Meeting House, Fifteenth and Race Streets; Franklin Square, Race Street, between Sixth and Franklin; Public Buildings; Masonic Hall; Commercial Exchange, Second Street, north of Walnut; Philadelphia Exchange, Third and Dock Streets; Fairmount Water Works at the Callownill Street entrance to Fairmount Park.

A. BOYD, *Pres't.* JNO. R. SNELL, *Supt'.*

WM. NICHOLSON, JR., *Sec'y and Treas.*

RATES OF FARE ON ALL ROADS—For adults, Seven Cents; Children under 12 years of age, Four Cents. Coupon Tickets, sold by the Conductors, four for Twenty-five Cents, *good on any Philadelphia City Railway.* Exchange Tickets, Nine Cents, good on any Railway running North and South, except Seventh and Ninth Streets.

The most delightful Toilet Article in the World.

This well-known and highly-appreciated appendage to the toilet has for many years maintained unrivaled reputation as a perfect remedy for all impurities of the skin, together with the valuable properties of a preserver and sustainer of the complexion of the most genial nature, removing every trace of sallowness and discoloration, and promoting the transparency and brightness of the skin, which constitute the peculiar graces of the complexion. It will positively remove pimples from the skin, and leave it soft and clear as in healthy youth. As an antidote for mosquito bites and other insect poisons it has no equal. Diluted with water it reduces inflammation of the eye-lids. It will be found cool and refreshing as a wash for the head; and, by invigorating the scalp, it materially aids the growth of the hair, and prevents it from falling out.

Those who have used it know its worth and are willing to testify thereto.

Take this to your Druggist, and if he has not the Lotion on hand he will get it for you.

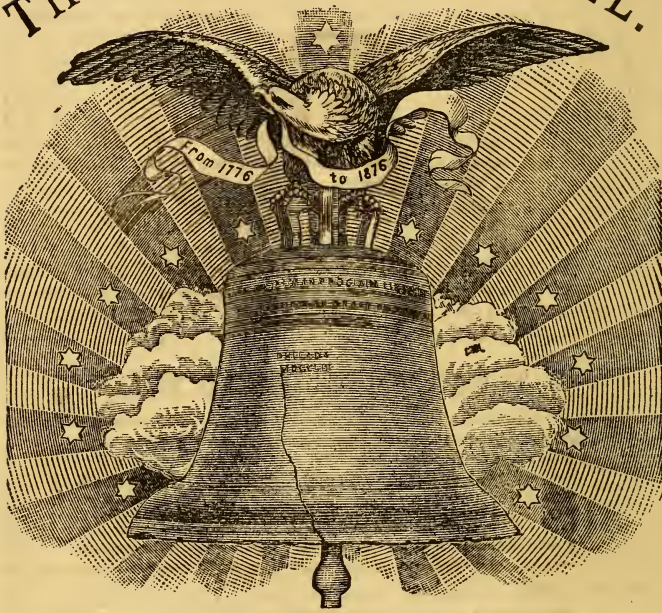
PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Principal Agency:—JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.

602 Arch St. Philad'a, Pa.

TO BEAUTIFY THE SKIN.

THE OLD LIBERTY BELL.



1776.

1876.

George Washington was born in Virginia Feb. 22d, 1732; he died Dec. 14th, 1799.

Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, was President of the first Continental Congress, assembled at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, September 4th, 1774, at the time the Declaration was signed, and his signature was placed first on the document.

John Hancock was President of the Continental Congress.

Thomas Jefferson framed the Declaration of Independence; he died July 4th, 1826.

Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union of the thirteen original States were signed in Congress July 9th, 1778, at Philadelphia.

THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES.

PENNSYLVANIA,
NEW JERSEY, MASSACHUSETTS, NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW YORK, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VIRGINIA,
CONNECTICUT, GEORGIA, MARYLAND,
RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, DELAWARE.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

WE cannot too much exaggerate the great importance of this event to the future interests of the nation; it presents the first opportunity ever offered to our inventors, mechanics and manufacturers to display the great progress made in our various industries to the inspection not only of our own people, but also of the thousands from other lands who will visit Philadelphia on that occasion. There can be no question but that there will be secured in this way a largely increased demand for our own manufactures, but attention will also be turned to a more close competition with our foreign rivals. To the farmer and landholder, the opportunity is offered to secure both capital and labor by the proper presentation of the great sources of the various States, and the advantages for investment; an impetus will also be given to the introduction of new staples, such as silk, useful fibres for paper, coffee, tea tropical fruits, &c., &c.

The occasion is one that appeals to the national pride of every citizen, and the managers of this great enterprise feel justified in the expectation that there will not be a branch of manufacturing industry unrepresented, however simple may be its character. In all the World Fairs of Europe, Americans have carried off the majority of prizes in proportion to the articles on exhibition, and it would be a standing discredit to our people should we not meet our competitors successfully on our own ground. No better evidence of the value of a free government can be given than an exhaustive exhibit of all its resources; and the credit due to those who risked their lives and fortunes for our independence will be most justly rendered by this tribute of industry and invention. Let every person who may receive this book use his best endeavor to give success to the International Exhibition of 1876, and thus make some return for the position he occupies as an American citizen.

The articles to be exhibited have been classified, seven departments in all, as follows:

DEPARTMENTS.	BUILDINGS.	ACRES COVERED.
1. Mining and Metallurgy..	Main Building	21.47
2. Manufactures		
3. Education and Science..		
4. Art	Art Gallery	1.5
5. Machinery	Machinery Building	14.
6. Agriculture	Agricultural Building	10.
7. Horticulture	Horticultural Building	1.5
Total		48.47

The reception of articles begins January 5th, 1876, and ends April 19th. Unoccupied space forfeited April 26th. Exhibition opens May 10th, and closes November 10th, and all goods must be removed by December 31st. 1876.

The first illustration we give is a bird's-eye view showing the location of the Exhibition Building. In addition to the five buildings erected by the Centennial Commission, are the following: The Jury Pavilion, an ornate two-story structure, which contains, besides the numerous smaller chambers appropriated to the deliberations of the International Juries, a spacious hall suitable for receptions and banquets,

the meetings of conventions and international congresses, and similar purposes. Next in the rear of this will be the building, an acre in size, which is to accommodate the Women's Exhibition, a tasteful and commodious structure, erected at a cost of $30,000 by the subscriptions of the women of America.

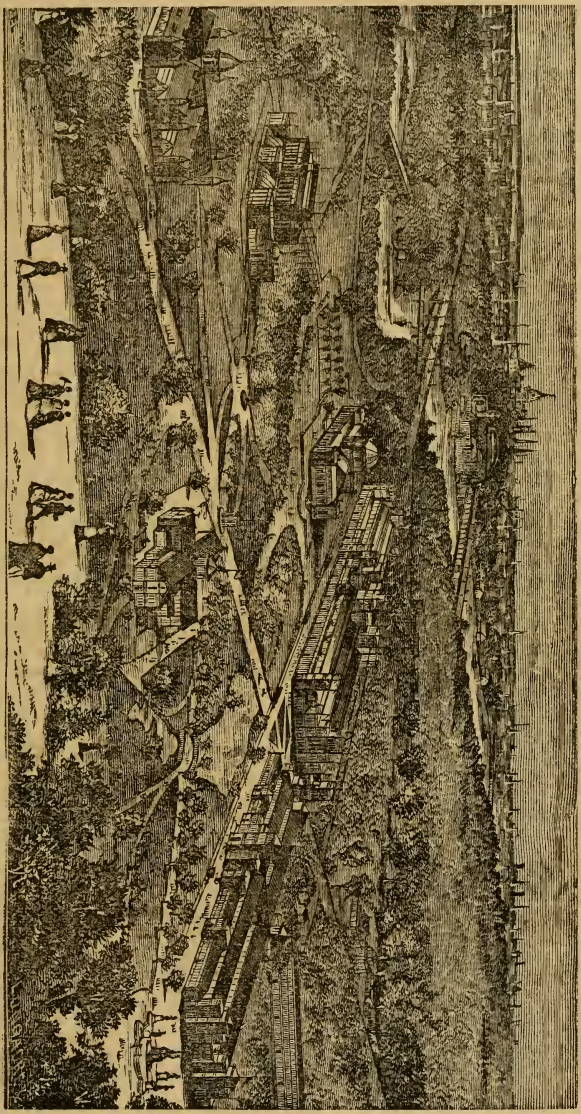
West of this, and on the lower slope of George's Hill, will be another structure, rivaling some of the Exhibition buildings in size and interest. This is to contain the collection, provided for by an executive order of the President, of "such articles and materials as will, when presented in a collective Exhibition, illustrate the functions and administrative faculties of the Government in time of peace, and its resources as a war power, and thereby serve to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of the people." Our last Congress provided for the expenses of this exhibition by an appropriation of $505,000, and its preparation has been entrusted to officers representing the War, Treasury, Navy, Interior, Post-Office, and Agricultural Departments, and the Smithsonian Institute.

Special structures will also be put up by Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and probably other States which have not yet matured their plans. The photographers, carriage-builders, and a number of other associations and individual exhibitors, will find accommodations in buildings for their peculiar use.

Many foreign nations will erect special buildings for their own use. Arrangements to this effect have thus far been completed by England, Japan, Germany, Sweden, Turkey, and Morocco, and are under consideration by other countries. As far as can at present be foreseen, the entire number of buildings on the Exhibition grounds is likely to be from two hundred to two hundred and fifty.

The plan of the grounds embraces seven miles of roads and foot-walks, all of them of a substantial character, quite a number of bridges, summer-houses, &c. An ample water supply will be provided. A complete system of mains and drains is already finished, and the Exhibition, in addition to being able to draw from the George's Hill City Reservoir, which is just outside the enclosure, and has 40,000,000 gallons capacity, will have an independent source of supply on the Schuylkill river, pumping-engines being placed there especially for the Exhibition, which will have a daily capacity of 6,000,000 gallons. It will thus be seen that the water supply will be ample; like steam and exhibition space, it will be furnished free of cost.

The largest influx of strangers is expected on July 4th, 1876. The Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Societies will dedicate their monumental fountain. They expect to parade 50,000 strong. Fifty thousand Germans dedicate the monument to Humboldt. Ten thousand Italians, 25,000 Israelites, and 20,000 Presbyterians will dedicate their respective statues. At least 25,000 soldiers are expected, representing the National Army and the Militia of many of the States of the Union. These will be reviewed by the President, and by the General of the United States Army. The grandest parade of Masonic Knights ever witnessed will also take place. The Cadets of Temperance will parade 10,000 strong, and a number of civic societies, not yet fully determined upon, will also join in the grand pageant.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

A number of Trade and Industrial Associations, which require large amounts of space, will be provided for in special buildings. Among these are the photographers, the carriage-builders, the glass-makers, the cracker bakers, the boot and shoe manufacturers, beside, quite a number of individual exhibitors. The great demands for space will probably render this course necessary to a considerable extent, especially for exhibitors who have been tardy in making their applications. In the Main Exhibition Building, for example, 333,300 square feet of space had been applied for by the beginning of October by American exhibitors only; whereas, the aggregate space which it has been possible to reserve for the United States Department is only 160,000 square feet, about one third of which will be consumed by passage-ways.

The Machinery Building, like the others, is already fully covered by applications. There are about 1,000 American exhibitors in this department, 150 English, and 150 from other European countries—which is about 250 more than entered the Vienna Machinery Exhibition. Extra provision is being made for annexes to accommodate the hydraulic machinery, the steam-hammers, forges, hoisting-engines, boilers, plumbers, carpenters, &c. Power in the Machinery Hall will be chiefly supplied by a pair of monster Carliss engines. Each cylinder is 40 inches in diameter, and weighs fifty-five tons; the horse-power is 1,400; and the number of boilers is twenty. This engine drives about a mile of shafting.

For the Art Exhibition, the most eminent American artists are understood to be at work, and it is a matter of fact that, aside from the contributions from American artists, applications from abroad call for more than four times the exhibiting space afforded by the great Memorial Hall. Provision for the surplus will be made in temporary fire-proof buildings, though all exhibiting nations will be represented in the Central Art Gallery.

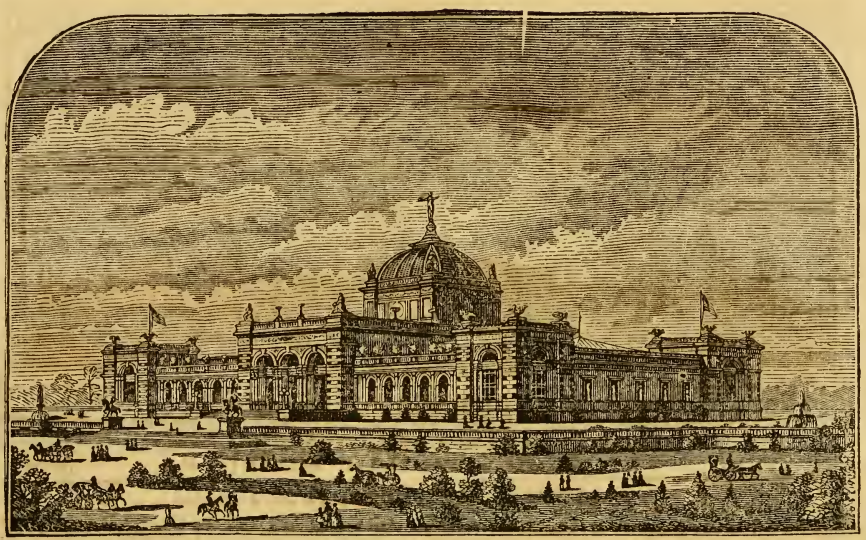
The Secretary of the Navy has arranged that a United States war vessel shall call next spring, at convenient European ports, to collect and transport hither to the Exhibition the works of American artists resident in Europe. Among the ports thus far designated are Southampton for England, Havre for France, Bremen for Germany, and Leghorn for Italy, if desirable, others may be added.

The Orders that will take part in the Exhibition, are: The Grand Lodge of Penna., I. O. of O. F.; Grand Encampment, I. O. of O. F.; Grand Lodge, United States, I. O. of O. F.; Grand Com. Knights Templar; G. Army of the Republic; Presbyterian Synod; Caledonian Club; Portland Mechanic Blues; Welsh National Eistedfodd; Patriotic S. of A.; California Zouaves, of San Francisco; an International Regatta; the Life Ins. Companies; Nat. Board of Underwriters; State Agricultural So'y; 2nd Inf. N. G. of California; Phila. Confer. M. E. Church: Cincinnati Society; California Pioneer Society; Am. Dental Convention; Catholic T. A. Union of America; I. O. of B'nai B'rith; National Alumni Ass'n; Salesmen's Ass'n; 5th Maryland Reg't; Am. Pomological So'y; Malster's Ass'n of the U. S.; Army of the Cumberland; Humboldt Mon. Ass'n; Columbus Mon. Ass'n; B. of Trade Convention; International Typographical Congress; Rifle Ass'n of the U. S.; Centennial Legion; Phila. Co. Medical Society; International Med. Congress; Old Volunteer Fire Department of Philadelphia, and many others.

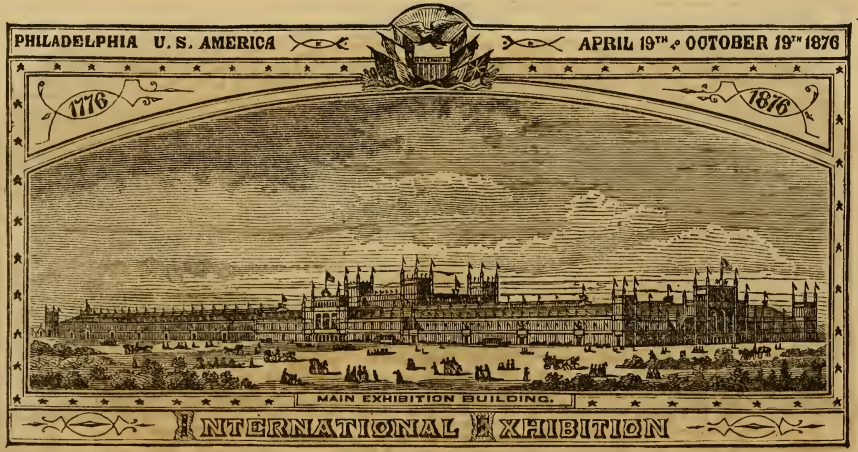
CENTENNIAL AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

This structure will stand north of Horticultural Hall, and on the eastern side of Belmont Avenue. Its materials are wood and glass, and consist of a long nave, crossed by transepts, being composed of Howe truss arches of a Gothic form. The nave is 820 feet long, by 125 feet wide, with a height of 75 feet from the floor to the point of the arch. The central transept is of the same height, and a breadth of 100 feet, the two end transepts 70 feet high and 80 feet wide.

The ground plan of the building will be a parallelogram of 540 feet by 820 feet, covering a space of more than ten acres. In its immediate vicinity will be stock yards for the exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, &c.



CENTENNIAL ART GALLERY.—This structure is in the modern renaissance. The materials are granite, glass and iron. No wood is used in the construction. The building is 365 feet in length, 210 feet in width, and 59 feet in heighth. The dome is 150 feet from the ground. It is of glass and iron, and of a unique design; it terminates in a colossal bell, from which the figure of Columbia rises with protecting hands. A figure of colossal size stands at each corner of the base of the dome. These figures typify the four quarters of the globe.



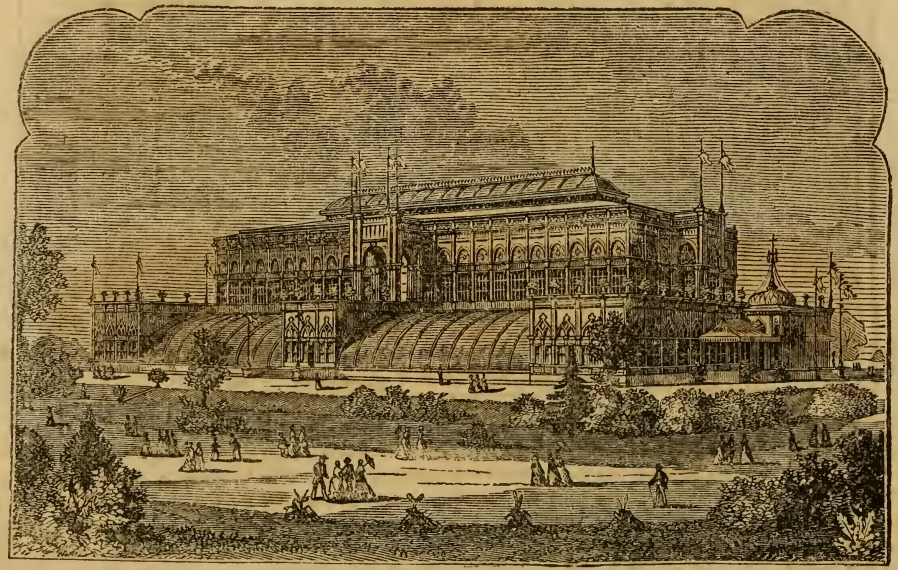
CENTENNIAL MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING.

This building is in the form of a parallellogram, extending east and west, 1,880 feet in length, and north and south, 464 feet in width. Area covered, 20.02 acres. The East Entrance will form the principal approach for carriages, visitors being permitted to alight at the doors, under cover of the arcade. The South Entrance will be the principal approach from the street cars. The Main Portal on the North, communicates with the Art Gallery, and the Main Portal on the West gives the general passage way to the Machinery and Agricultural Hall.

The Countries Exhibiting will be located geographically, in sections running crosswise of the building, from north to south.

The aggregate weight of iron in the roof, trusses and girders, is 5,000,000 pounds. The total amount of Exhibition space, furnished by the Main Building, Art Gallery, Machinery, Horticultural and Agricultural Hall, is 48.62 acres, The ontside space for stock pens, for the exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, Indian wigwams, etc., is about 450 acres.

American energy has been fairly exhibited in the erection of Machinery Hall. It was commenced April 13th, 1875, and on the 5th day of July it was so far completed as to enable a monster gathering of 50,000 people to assemble beneath its roof, to celebrate, in appropriate manner, the natal day of our Independence. The building is located 542 feet west of the Main Exhibition building; it is 360 feet wide by 1,402 feet long, with an annex on the south side of 208 by 210 feet. The entire area covered is 558,440 square feet, or 12.82 acres, exclusive of the upper floors. Sixteen lines of shafting running almost the entire length of the building, and counter-shafts introduced into the aisles at almost every point, will be placed in position. Twelve lengths of this shafting will be run at a speed of 120 revolutions, and four lengths at a speed of 240 revolutions per minute.



CENTENNIAL HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.—The liberal appropriations of the City of Philadelphia have enabled the Centennial Board of Finance to erect an extremely ornate and commodious building, which is to remain as an ornament of Fairmount Park. The design is in the Mauresque style of architecture, of the twelfth century; the length of the buildings is 383 feet; width 193 feet, covering 1.5 acres.

1776. The International Exhibition. 1876.

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK.

Notwithstanding the hearty co-operation of the American Press in supplying information, there is still much ignorance in reference to the Centennial Stock and its character The organization of the Centennial Board of Finance has already been explained, also the object of its formation; and, in the last annual report of the Board, It is stated that there will be required to complete the work a sum not less than **$3,500,000**, which it is proposed to secure by sales of the Stock to citizens of the United States. This Stock is issued in Shares of $10 each, and every holder is entitled to an interest in the total proceeds of the Exhibition; therefore, so far as each subscriber interests his friends and neighbors to co-operate, so far are his own interests increased. The Memorial Certificate is now ready for delivery to all who have subscribed, and it will be sent at once to all who wish, on receipt of its value, either in Post Office Order or Check, made payable to FREDERICK FRALEY, Treasurer, 904 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

The steel engraved Certificate itself will ever remain a memorial of our interest in the occasion, and it is hoped and believed that few Americans will not, ere the expiration of this year, secure to themselves this evidence of their interest in the common welfare of their country. The Certificate is engraved by the United States Treasury Department, and is in every respect a model, the Engraving Bureau of the Treasury deserving great credit for the admirable manner in which it is produced.

The plate is twenty-four by twenty inches, on the best bank note paper. The design is pyramidal, America forming the apex, with Fame and Art personified sitting at her feet; the busts of Washington and Grant on either side, typical of the commencement and end of the century. America is represented as welcoming the representatives of foreign nations, who bear symbols of their national industries and resources. Independence Hall and the National Capital are in the background. Beneath the former stand Fulton and Fitch with their steamboat models, and under the latter are Franklin and Morse with electric and telegraphic instruments. On the right facing the figure of America, is Howe offering his sewing-machine, also a shipwright with a model of a clipper. The freedman, Continental and Federal soldier, and mechanic form a group on the right, and the farmer, planter, miner, trapper, and Indian, all presenting symbols of the avocations, the group on the left. The centre of the base is Trumbull's painting of the "Signing of the Declaration of Independence," on the right of which is exemplified progress—the busy manufacturing city in contrast with the neglected windmill. To the left of the base is represented civilization, combining the railroad, telegraph, steamship, and reaping machine, in contrast with the Conestoga wagon, mail rider, sailing vessel, and laborer with a sickle. The legend in the body of the certificate was engraved by a new and ingenious process, the invention of G. W. Casilear, Superintendent of the Engraving Department of the Treasury, and it is most creditable, as is also the printing—the Department being determined to make the work worthy of the nation and the grand commemorative occasion. The designs and arrangement are due to Messrs. Ferris and Darley, American artists.

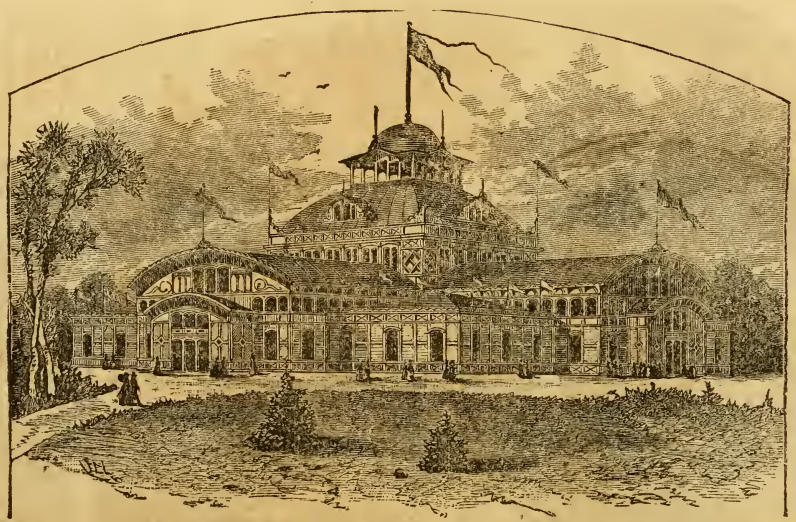
This stock certificate should be in the possession of every patriotic citizen as an heirloom, without reference to the fact of its being repaid with interest. It must be understood by our readers that the certificate is to be *retained* by the holder, the principal and interest being paid on presentation of proper evidence of ownership after the close of the Exhibition. Should the receipts not prove sufficient to pay entire amount, the division will be made equally among the stockholders.

The sale of tickets at fifty cents each is estimated to reach the sum of $5,000,000, and is based upon the results of the Paris Exposition, which should be largely exceeded when we consider the fact that we are a travelling community, and that the Birth-place of American Independence will be the Mecca to which all our fellow-citizens will be attracted from every section of this great country, any increase in the above estimate of visitors will add that much to the resources to be divided among the Stockholders.

FAC SIMILE

OF

CENTENNIAL MEDALS.



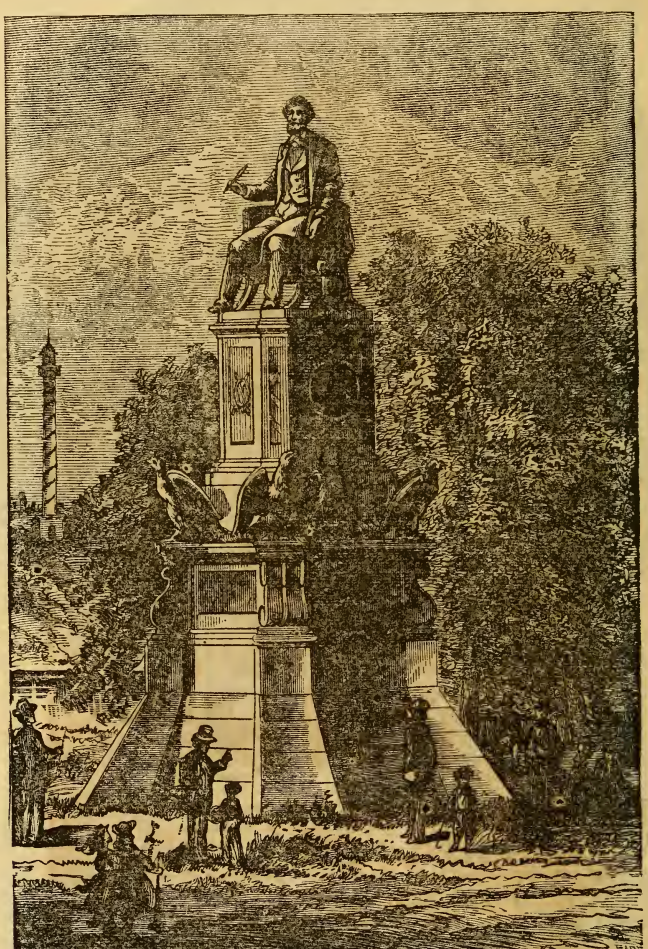
WOMEN'S PAVILION.

This elegant building, located on Belmont Avenue, near the Horticultural Grounds, covers an area of 30,000 square feet. The material is wood, roofed over by segmental trusses. It contains, in addition to space for exhibits, toilet and reception-rooms. In it, articles, the result of woman's labor only, are to be exhibited. The whole cost, including internal decorations, will be about $40,000. Great credit is due the Women's Centennial Executive Committee, of which Mrs. E. D. Gillespie is the efficient President, for so successfully enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of the women of the country with the purposes of the Exhibition.

FAIRMOUNT PARK.

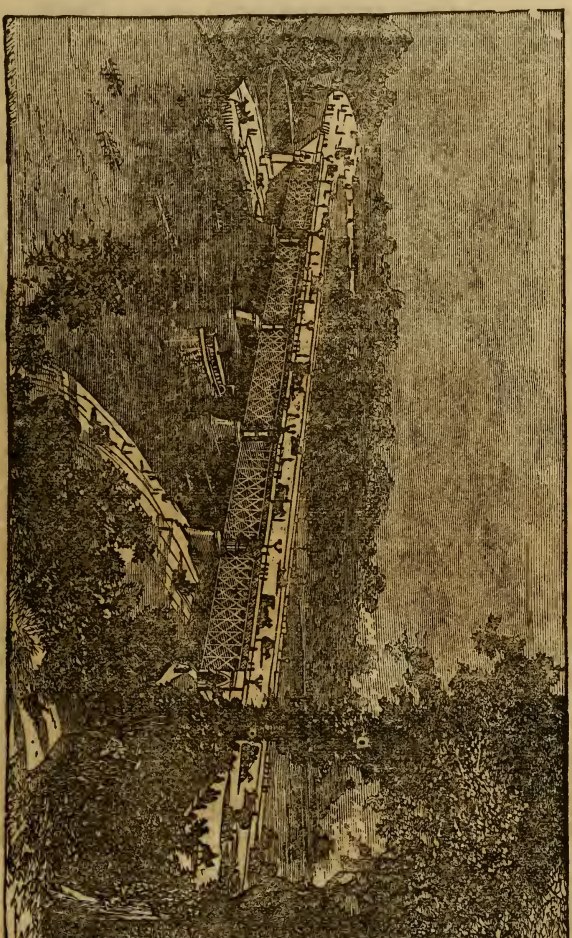
THIS Park, so inseparably connected with the Centennial, contains 2,991 acres of ground, being more than three times as large as the Central Park of New York. The best entrance for the stranger is at Coates street, which is reached by the Green and Coates Street cars, and by the Union Line, or at Fairmount Bridge entrance—equally as good as the other—reached by the Callowhill Street cars, Arch Street, Race and Vine, and Spruce and Pine Street Passenger cars. Either of these entrances bring the visitor directly to the Fairmount Water-Works, which should be closely inspected; they are grand, wonderful, startling. The mighty engines found here are worked by water-power, and also by steam; they pump up into the reservoir on the top of the adjoining hill about 25,000,000 gallons of water, on an average, each day in the year, or about 7,000,000,000 gallons a year. From the rear of the engine houses a splendid view of Fairmount dam is obtained; after leaving here, and passing into the open space north-eastward, the visitor comes upon the Art Gallery

in which are placed many handsome paintings by eminent artists; the admission being free, he should not fail to visit it; from here to the Lincoln monument is but a short distance, and as it is in a direct line to Lemon Hill, the visitor cannot fail to observe the beautiful bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln.

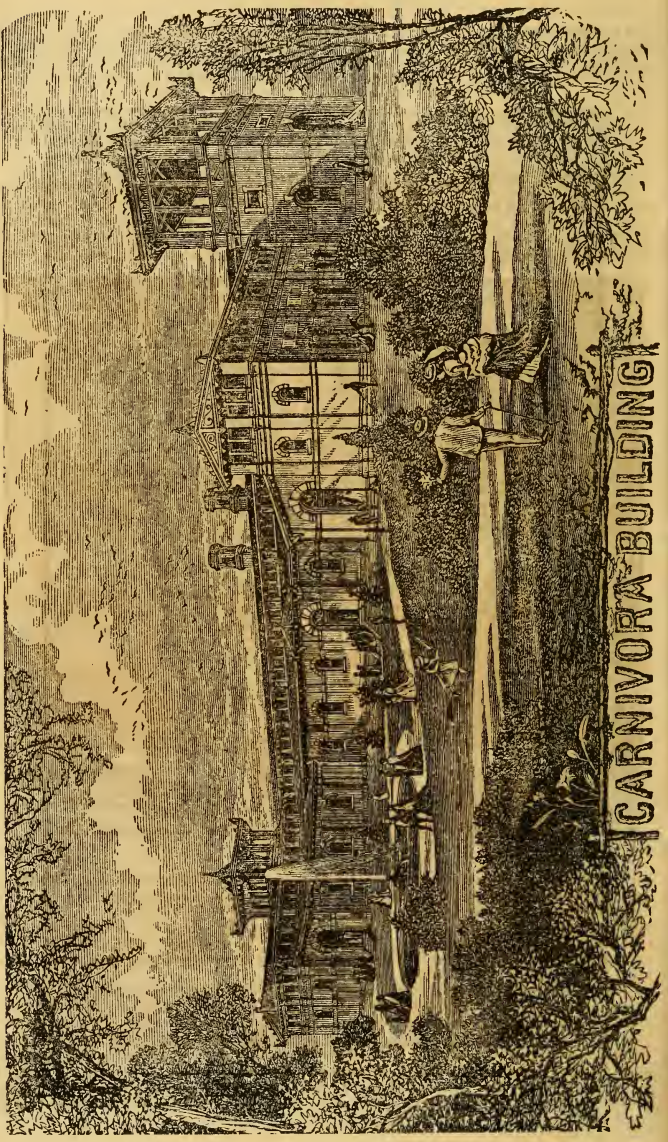


From here the road leads up a steep path to Lemon Hill Mansion, the house occupied by Robert Morris during the Revolutionary struggle. After resting awhile, and taking in the beauty of the scenery, by looking down the Schuylkill the visitor,

if he is so inclined, can ramble on and pay a visit to West Park, which lies directly across the Schuylkill, to the north-west, and is reached by the Girard Avenue Bridge, one of the handsomest structures of its kind in the world. Immediately above this bridge is the connecting railroad bridge, built by the Pennsylvania Railroad Com-



pany, the three beautiful arches of which form the entrance to the West Park, at Egglesfield. A little to the south-west from Girard Avenue Bridge are the Zoological Gardens, containing the finest collection of birds, animals and flowers to be found in this country. The admission for adults is 25 cents, for children 10 cents.


CARNIVORA BUILDING

We believe there is no place in Philadelphia that will give more pleasure to the visitor than an afternoon in the Zoological Gardens. Among the most noted animals to be seen there, are three varieties of the kangaroo, and the same number of wallabys; tigers, spotted hyenas, ocelots, lynxes, leopards, giraffes, Angora cats, coa i mondi, Javan swine, wombats, Tasmanian devils, bears, ichneumons, Texas wild cats, Java porcupine, panthers, zebras, aoudads, foxes, five species; wolves, three species; prairie dogs, badger, beavers, elephants, rhinoceroses, elk, deer, several varieties; Llamas, antelopes, bisons, and American reindeer. Of these animals, numbers have given birth to young in the Gardens, all of which, mothers and children, are doing well.

The collection of birds is very fine, indeed, and so of the reptiles, which, while not so agreeable to look at as the bright plumage of the birds, yet they form an attractive study for the naturalist. It is proper here to observe that, in May, 1874, Congress passed a bill admitting, free of duty, all beasts, birds and reptiles intended for the Zoological Gardens of Philadelphia, and on November 14th, 1874, the Secre-

THE BEAR PITS.

tary of the Navy requested all commanders, and other officers to foreign stations, to "aid the Zoological Society of Philadelphia in its laudable enterprise."

One of the things which makes it so pleasant for ladies and children to visit, is the entire absence of spirituous liquors—their sale being forever prohibited inside the Gardens. As an evidence of the attractiveness, we mention that 310 000 persons visited the place during the first year it was open, although it was far less attractive then than now.

The management of the Zoological Gardens have made provision that visitors can enjoy, at moderate prices, all the delicacies of a first-class *cuisine*, as well as beauty and substantial fare, adapted to the tastes and requirements of the million, without the necessity of going beyond the Garden area. The restaurant structure is a beautiful one, and will command attention for its ample porticos, its deep bay-windows, and the commanding situation it occupies. Its lessee, Mr. F. A. Hardt, of Philadelphia, has profited by the experience of the proprietors of corresponding departments in London, Paris and Vienna. All their imperfections he has avoided; and,

as is plainly apparent, he has *improved* upon their improvements, and will present at the Centennial Exhibition a place for refreshment not surpassed by any. It is already conceded that in several respects these Zoological Gardens excel every other one in the world, and that of St. Petersburg can be made no exception, and that the managers have chosen in Mr. Hardt a person whose long experience and former success in his profession is a guarantee that the establishment will be well kept, and the public well served. Meals will be furnished to excursionists by contract or by the card.

HOUSE FOR MONKEYS.

The easiest access to the Zoological Gardens is as follows: 1. Girard Avenue, via the Girard Avenue Bridge, leading direct to the northern gate. 2. Arch Street, via Callowhill Street Bridge, to Thirty-fifth Street, thence north direct to the southern gate. 3. Race and Vine Streets, same route. 4. Spruce and Pine Streets, to the Green Street entrance of the East Park, thence a pleasant walk via river road and Girard Avenue Bridge. 5. Union Line, via Brown Street entrance East Park. 6. Green Street and Fairmount Avenue Line, direct to Fairmount Avenue entrance East Park. 7. Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, direct to Brown Street entrance. 8. By the three pleasant steamers which ply on the Schuylkill, leaving Fairmount every thirty minutes, landing and taking on passengers at the Garden, within a few yards of the northern gate. Visitors preferring to cross the river by ferry-boats, will always find a safe boat to carry them over at the turn of the river road, north of the boat-houses, landing them at the southern gate; and, lastly, by carriages, which are always to be found at the carriage stand, East Park.

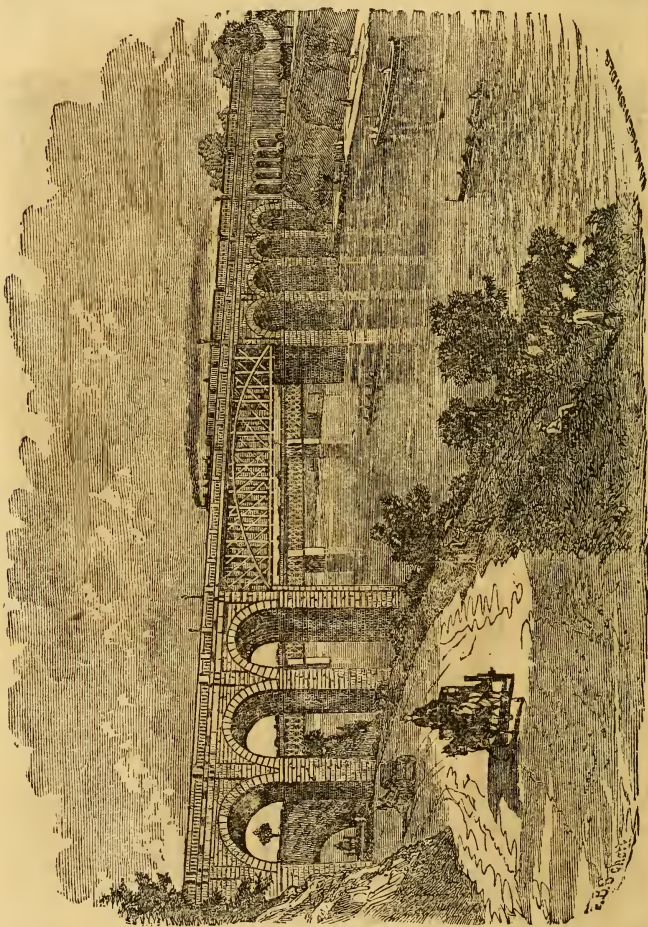
FEEDING-TIME OF THE ANIMALS.—Lions and Tigers, 4.00 P.M.; Eagles, 3.30 P.M.; Elephants and Rhinoceros, 10.00 A.M. and 4.30 P.M. Other herbivorous and granivorous animals, twice a day.

Six of these truly wonderful animals were placed in the garden at a cost of many thousand dollars, in the latter part of the summer of 1874, two of which, however, have died. The Giraffe is a gentle, playful, and very inquisitive animal; readily attaches itself to its keeper and companions, and ever endeavors to attract attention by a sort of coqueitish action. It is one of the most quiet of all living things, having never been known to utter

GIRAFFE.

a sound of any kind—not even when in the agonies of death. It is a native of various parts of Africa, and is ranked the tallest of all animals which walk on the face of the globe. The height of the male, when full grown, is from eighteen to twenty feet; that of the female is somewhat less.

The Connecting Railroad Bridge, which spans the Schuylkill just above the Girard Avenue Bridge, is one of the most beautiful adornments to be seen in the Park. We give a good representation of it, with the Girard Avenue Bridge showing



it; the arches form the entrances to the Park upon either side of the river. There is a grandeur about this bridge which is very attractive, and it is greatly enhanced by witnessing one of the through trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company crossing it.

The first house on the right after entering the Park from the connecting railroad bridge, is called Sweet Brier. The grounds are fitted up with flying-horses and swings for children, and especially set apart for them. There are many fine forest-trees here, giving an agreeable shade, and it is a great resort for the little ones on Saturday afternoons. The grounds command a fine view of the river and other

FAIRMOUNT PARK, FROM PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BRIDGE.

portions of the Park. The main carriage road, after leaving this mansion, passes through a grove of trees, some among them very venerable old forest monarchs, oaks and chestnuts; then, by easy grades, it winds along the open grounds, and so reaches a rustic bridge which crosses the river road.

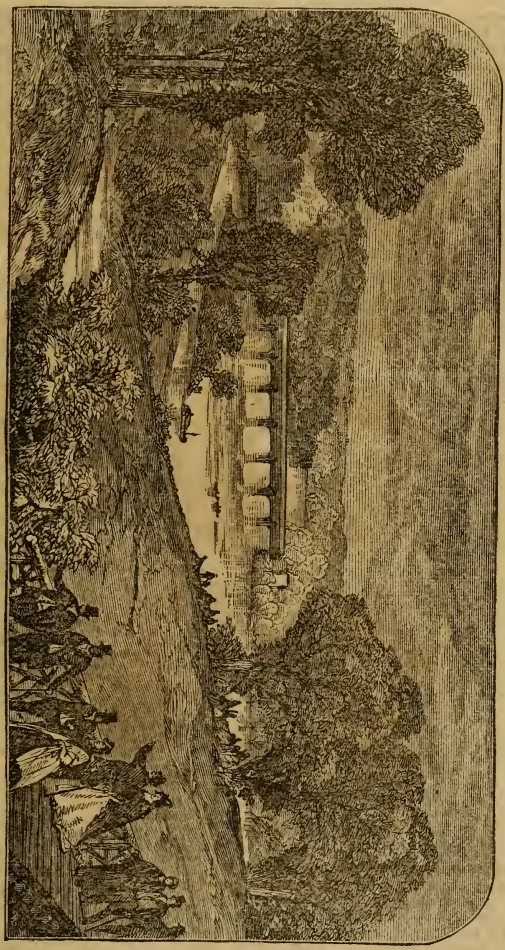
Upon entering the Park, after crossing Girard Avenue Bridge, the favorite drive is Lansdowne, following the broad carriage-way around by the monster pines, which mark the spot where stood the mansion built by John Penn, "the Governor;" leaving the Reservoir to the right, and reaching George's Hill, a commanding height which towers grandly above the Exhibition grounds, and about one-third of a mile from the Centennial Buildings. The ground here is 210 feet above the river, and from this spot—which, "in all the future, shall bear the name of George's Hill, as a perpetual memorial of the honored grantor's name"—the visitor can see tall spires and rounded domes that mark the places where praise to God is given.

MONSTER PINES, WEST PARK.

Not far off, to the east, can be seen Girard College standing in grandeur, a sublime memorial to our country's most honored benefactor.

Before leaving George's Hill, the visitor should take a glass of the cold spring water that flows in a perpetual stream from beneath the music-stand. The drive back is by Belmont Mansion, leaving the Reservoir still to the right, thence on by Mount Prospect, where the Park, all the way to Fairmount, is spread map-like before the eye; while still farther on the placid waters of the Delaware are seen for miles, as they stretch seaward, forming a bright frontispiece to the pine forests of New Jersey that form the background, stretching away in the distance until they fringe the horizon.

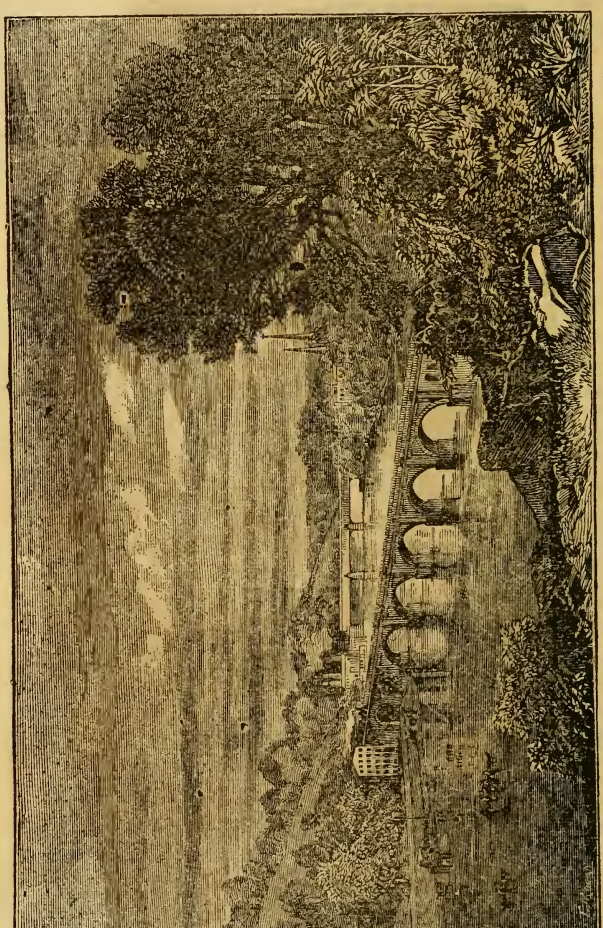
Even more picturesque is the drive from Fairmount along the east bank of the Schuylkill to Strawberry Mansion. The view of the river is everywhere beautiful, indeed, but it is especially imposing from Laurel Hill, as it flows sadly, as it were,



COLUMBIA BRIDGE OVER THE SCHUYLKILL, FROM THE RUSTIC BRIDGE IN THE WESTERN PARK.

between the two cities of the silent dead, which here line its banks. Almost 25,000 persons sleep their last sleep in East Laurel Hill Cemetery and West Laurel Hill, even more beautiful, gives rest to many more.

After leaving Lanrel Hill, it is but a short distance to the Wissahickon, and there is no prettier drive anywhere than along the Wissahickon to Valley Green. In returning, cross the Schuylkill at Falls Bridge, and come down the river-road to Fairmount.



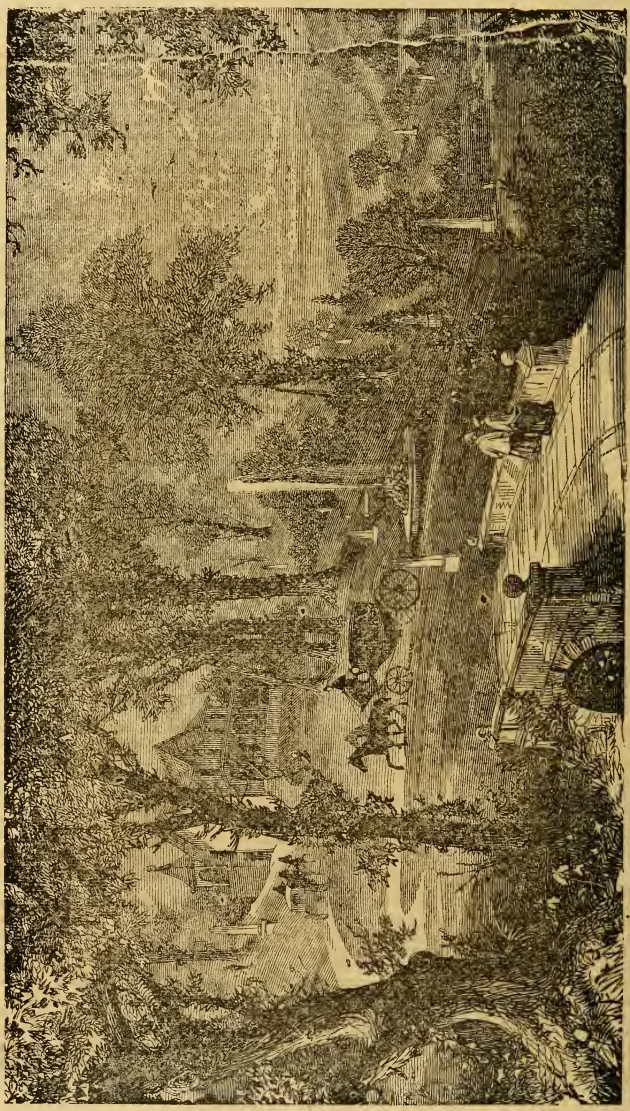
VIEW OF THE SCHUYLKILL FROM LAUREL HILL.

In concluding this subject of the Park, we would state that Fairmount Park contains 2,991 acres; New York Central Park, 862 acres; Druid Hall Park, Baltimore, 700 acres; Tower Grove Park, St. Louis, 276 acres; Lincoln Park, Chicago, 50acres

and Riverside, 1,600 acres. The Park at the Hague has 200 acres; at Munich, 320 acres; Petit Park, Versailles, 1,280 acres; the Bois de Boulogne, 2,158 acres; the Prater, Vienna, 2,500 acres; the Summer Garden, near St. Petersburg, 480 acres;

THE DEATH-WISSAHICKON.

Phœnix Park, Dublin, 1,752 acres; Hyde Park, England, 389 acres; Windsor Great Park, 1,800 acres; Victoria Park, 300 acres; Albert Park, 409 acres; and the Crystal Palace Park, Edinburg, 200 acres.



ENTRANCE TO WEST LAUREL HILL CEMETERY.

WEST LAUREL HILL CEMETERY.

To be secure from intrusion, a cemetery must be guarded either by a high, and necessarily, therefore, an ugly wall, by legislative enactments, or be inclosed by natural boundaries, such as precipitous ravines or valleys. The wall or the legislative enactment are barriers which, having been erected by human agency, can be pulled down by the same instrumentality. They are usually erected where there is no great disposition to intrude, because there are not any interests to be interfered with. As soon, however, as the cemetery walls become an obstacle to the movements of an increased population, it only becomes a question of a few years as to the removal of the impediment.

Not so with water-courses or natural barriers to intrusions. If these defensive inclosures of nature are so great that they cannot be overridden, the flow of travel conforms itself to the physical characteristics of the country.

To be successful, however, a cemetery must be easy of access, and all large cities will, ultimately, be compelled to use steam communication. London, New York, and Chicago, have already adopted this mode of transit, and the day is not far distant when Philadelphians will take the cars to reach the cemetery as freely as they do to go out to Germantown. Already notices of funerals by railroads are not unfrequent.

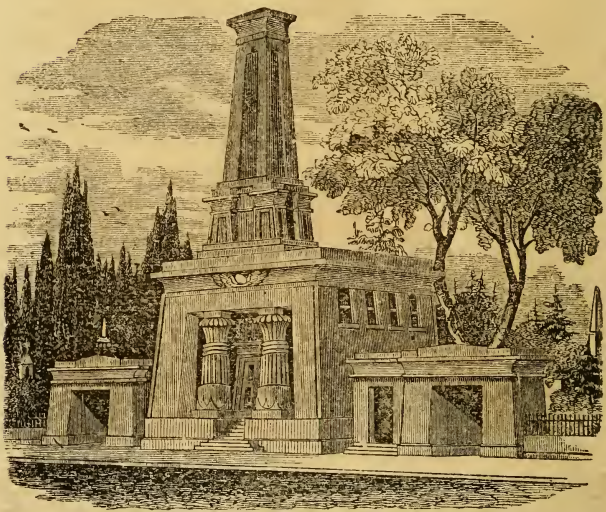
The impropriety of making interments beneath and around city churches has long been acknowledged, and of late years it has been felt that all burials within the built up portions of cities are open to objections. Again and again, in the progress of improvements in Philadelphia, the fields of the dead have been broken up, and the repulsive sight of human skulls and other bones shovelled out to make room for the foundations of stores or dwellings has shocked the feelings of survivors. Even suburban cemeteries, if not sufficiently remote, are liable to be cut up by streets as the city stretches out its ever-expanding arms; and the feeling is growing in the public mind that burials should take place at such a distance from the built-up portion of the town that the repose of the dead may be assured forever. The history of mankind in all ages shows that the human heart clings to the grave of its disappointed hopes—that it seeks consolation in rearing emblems and monuments, and in collecting images of beauty of the disappearing relics of humanity. This can be fitly done, not in the tumultuous and harassing din of cities, not in the gloomy and repulsive vaults of charnel-houses, but amid the quiet verdure of the field, under the broad and cheerful light of heaven, where the harmonious and ever-changing face of nature reminds us, by its resuscitating influences, that to die is to live again.

Nature seems to have provided this appropriate location for the resting-place of the dead, while art is adorning it and making it still more attractive. The views up and down the Schuylkill from a height greater than that of George's Hill, and the extensive prospect of a beautiful surrounding country, need only to be seen to be appreciated, while the river front affords picturesque sites for vaults, monuments, and family lots.

West Laurel Hill, on Belmont Avenue, or Forty-fourth Street, combines natural protective boundaries and beauty of location, with the additional merit of easy accessibility by carriage or the Reading Railroad. Forty fourth Street, at Lancaster Avenue (one of the great radial arteries of travel from Market Street Bridge) widens into a noble avenue of one hundred feet, and is beautifully bordered with trees. After passing Girard Avenue, another great thoroughfare, Forty-fourth Street, or Belmont Avenue, enters and bisects the West Park. It rises by easy grades to the level of that plateau of high land which constitutes the range of hills encircling Philadelphia on the north and west. This range sweeps around the city, and is familiar to our citizens as Chelten Hills, Germantown, Roxborough, Belmont, George's Hill, Haddington, etc.

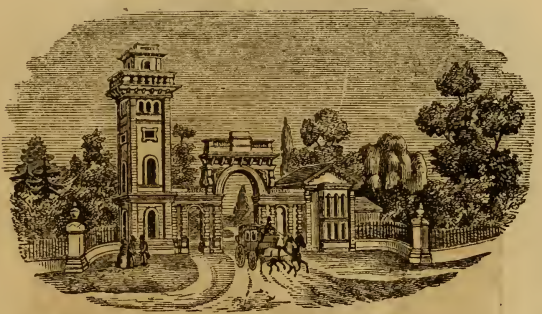
Just beyond the West Park, Montgomery County comes down to meet West Philadelphia the township of Lower Merion overlapping Manayunk, the Falls, etc. It is on a spur of this high land, which pushes out into and is partially encircled by the Schuylkill, and whose north and south sides are buttressed by high precipitous ravines that West Laurel Hill is situated. As its elevation is two hundred and twenty-five feet above the river, views of remarkable beauty are obtained on the eastern (or river) front, reaching up the valley of the Schuylkill to Flat Rock Dam, and down the river to Chamounix and Laurel Hill. As it was projected by and its management is under the care of Mr. John Jay Smith, it is reasonable to expect that it will soon become an object of interest and pride to the citizens of Philadelphia. The office of the Company is No. 115 South Fifth Street, where all information concerning the sale of lots can be had.

DRINKING FOUNTAIN ON THE WISSAHICKON.



ENTRANCE TO ODD FELLOWS' CEMETERY.

MOUNT VERNON CEMETERY.



ENTRANCE TO MOUNT VERNON CEMETERY.

This cemetery, located on Ridge Avenue, opposite Laurel Hill, is reached by the Ridge Avenue line of passenger cars, and by the steamboats which leave Fairmount.

THE GARDEL MONUMENT.

This monument, of Italian marble, elaborate and ornate, the design and workmanship of statuary artists of European celebrity, was erected at a cost of $30,000. The monument over the remains of Lawrence Johnson, and the Sherman Obelisks, are the handsomest improvements in Mount Vernon Cemetery.

The Wissahickon is famous as a place for fishing, and if the visitor will take a "catfish and coffee" supper at one of the restaurants on the banks of this stream

he will have something pleasant to remember as long as he lives, as the Wissahickon catfish are said to be superior to those caught in any other waters.

A quarter of a mile above the Log Cabin is a high bluff; it is a striking object from the carriage road. The rock which rises from the bluff is called The Lover's Leap, which overlooks from its crest a wild gorge. It is the scene of one of the numerous traditions which survive here. The "Lover" is presumed to have been Fabricius Helmstadt, a scholar and mystic, who came from Germany, towards the

close of the 17th century, who, with John Kelpius' followers, located at this place to meet "the woman clothed with the sun, with the moon under her feet, and twelve stars on her forehead; she who had fled into the wilderness." As she failed to come, her "Lover" leaped from the rock to meet her, and now other lovers whose sweethearts come not, walk to that rock, look at its heighth and—walk away to make the acquaintance of less heartless ladies.

A hundred yards above the Pipe Bridge, a wooden bridge crosses the stream; leaving the carriage-way and crossing this bridge, turning to the left and following a path way a short distance along the hill-side, progress is arrested by a stream, Cresheim Creek, which joins the Wissahickon. At this point is a spot frequented first by the superstitious in the early days of the Province, and now, for more than half a century, by artists and all lovers of nature. It is certainly a wild place; rocks are

THE HERMIT'S POOL.

thrown together in great masses, and the long trunks of hemlocks and pines jut up from the darkness around the pool into the sunshine above. The waters of a small tributary of the Wissahickon run into this pool, whose depth has been very suggestive to the superstitious minds which gave it its name. The place is very readily accessible, and artists' sketches through our galleries have made it widely known. It was the scene of an engagement during the battle of Germantown, and its waters once had stains best now forgotten.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE city of Philadelphia is located upon the Delaware river, about fifty miles from its mouth. It was founded in 1682, by William Penn, and at that time had about 500 inhabitants. Its earliest settlers were mostly Friends; the population increased rapidly by emigration from Germany, the north of Ireland, and Sweden. The Germans made their settlement at Germantown, which was then called one of the *inland* towns of Pennsylvania—it is now the Twenty-second Ward of this city, and contains a larger population than did the city of Philadelphia in 1776. The Swedes made their settlement in the vicinity of Front and Carpenter; and the Friends began business about Dock street, their star of empire rapidly taking its way *northward* as far as Kensington.

On the 5th day of September, 1774, the first Continental Congress met here, and from that meeting of patriot sires resulted the Declaration of American Independence, the seven years' struggle with the fourfold foe—the British soldiery, the savage Indian, the merciless Hessian, and the grim, strong arm of want and despair—ending in the establishment of the Government of the United States of America.

With a population of less than one thousand, two hundred years ago, and increased to 21,000 in 1776, Philadelphia has now, in 1875 about 1,000,000 inhabitants. The city has an area of 129¼ square miles, on which stands 150,000 dwelling-houses, occupied by about the same number of families, it being a rare exception to find two families residing in the same house This exceeds the number of dwelling-houses in New York by over 60,000; Baltimore, by over 83,000, and Boston by over 94,000 There are about 9,000 manufactories here, with a capital of nearly $250 000,000, and giving employment to about 150,000 people, the product of whose labor is almost $450,000,000 annually. No other city on the American Continent approximates this amount: and, with the single exception of London, Philadelphia is the greatest manufacturing city in the world. Its water privileges are unequalled by any other city—the Delaware river, on its eastern line, is of a sufficient depth to float the largest vessels in service; it forms a wharfage front more than twelve miles in length. The Schuylkill, a larger stream than the Thames, flows through the centre of a large portion of the city. The general health of the city is better than any other city in the world. The real estate of the city, including the property not taxable, is valued at $633,592,093. We have over 400 public school buildings, in which more than 90,000 children are educated. Our places of public worship number over 500, with a seating capacity of 400,000. We have about 2,000 city railroad cars, running over 300 miles of track, carrying passengers to almost every part of the city for a fare of seven cents.

The city is lighted by 10,000 public lamps, supplied from nearly 700 miles of gas mains, while the 15,000,000,000 gallons of water used annually is forced through about 650 miles of water-pipe. There is no other city in the world of its dimensions or population that possesses such accommodations for its people; mechanics, and even laborers, whose daily earnings in other cities barely sustain life and provide a shelter for themselves and families, except in the most rude, coarse and crowded way, are here the occupants of single and comfortable dwellings, and thousands of them are owners of their own houses.

Our Post Office employs 2 7 carriers, who deliver to Philadelphians 17 891,736 mail letters a year, 9,760,824 local letters, and 8,693,361 newspapers. About the same number of mail letters are collected by carriers.

The city is governed by a Mayor, elected by the people every three years, and by a Select and Common Council The Select Councilmen are chosen for three years, each of the Wards of the city electing one member; the members of Common Council are elected for two years, one member being chosen for each 2,000 taxables residing in the Ward from which the member is elected.

Philadelphia is the only city on the Atlantic seaboard that maintains a line of steamers sailing beneath the American flag, and we feel considerable pride in the fact that it is from this city alone the grain of American farmers, the handiwork of American workmen, and American travellers for Europe are carried across the ocean in steamships built by American mechanics out of the products of our mines and forests, and owned exclusively by American citizens; and it is doubtless owing to this fact that the commerce of our port is so rapidly increasing.

Philadelphians, as a rule, are a plain, matter-of-fact sort of people; unlike New Yorkers, they are not given to ostentatious show, and it is gratifying to know that the reputation of Philadelphia tradesmen for integrity and fairness in dealing is proverbial throughout the whole of the United States.

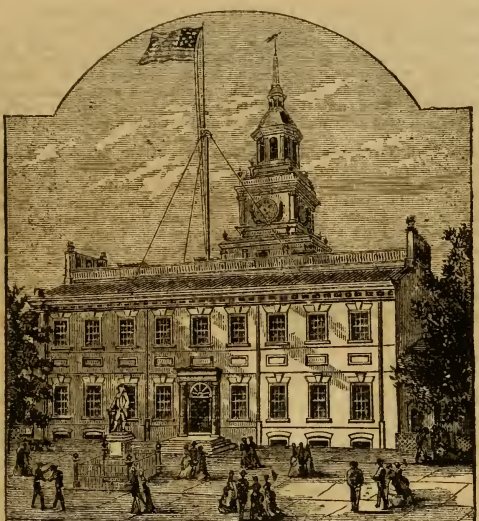
As merchandise is invariably sold at fairer rates in Philadelphia than in any other city in the Union, there is ordinarily no good reason why the country merchant should not come here to buy his stock; but when, in addition to this, is offered the thousand attractions that our great Exhibition presents, we expect to see our city literally run down with buyers, large and small, and to all we extend a cordial greeting; and, for the benefit of those whom business and pleasure bring to our city, we would briefly state that the following are among our most noted objects of interest, the location of which will be found under their appropriate heads, in other parts of this book:

Independence Hall, Carpenter's Hall, New City Hall, Masonic Temple, Girard College, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Blind Asylum, Academy of Fine Arts, Academy of Natural Sciences, Fairmount Park and Zoological Gardens, School of Design for Women, Pennsylvania Hospital, Union League House, County Prison, Eastern Penitentiary, Insane Asylum, Blockley Almshouse, Wills' Hospital, United States Mint, Custom House, Post Office, Farmers' Market, Christ Church, Methodist Church, Broad and Arch Streets, Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Baptist Church, Broad and Oxford, Laurel Hill, Mt. Vernon, Woodland, Odd Fellows', Glenwood, and Mt. Moriah Cemeteries, Boys' and Girls' High Schools, University of Pennsylvania, Mercantile Library, Naval Asylum, Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Public Ledger Building, Ridgway Library, Franklin Institute, and Centennial Buildings.

INDEPENDENCE HALL IN 1776.

AS the Shield of Stockton, from Hull, England, sailed up the Delaware river to Burlington, N. J., in 1678, in veering she chanced to strike the trees that overhung the shore with her masts and spars. The closeness with which the ship sailed to shore caused the passengers on board of her to remark, "What a fine place for a town." The place was then called Coaquanock—spelt Kuequenaka—and it presented a high, bold shore, rising abruptly from the river edge. In less than three years thereafter—January 5th, 1681—the founding of Pennsylvania was confirmed, under the Great Seal of Royalty, to William Penn. In 1683, Penn wrote: "Philadelphia is at last laid out to the great content of those here; and, of all the many places I have seen in the world, I remember not one better seated; so that it seems to me to have been appointed for a town, whether we regard the two rivers, or the conveniency of the coves, natural docks, springs, loftiness and soundness of the land and the air," &c., &c.

From that little settlement, almost two hundred years ago, on a shore dense with



INDEPENDENCE HALL IN 1876.

forest trees, and overrun with savage Indians and wild beasts, has grown the city of Philadelphia, which now, at the beginning of the year 1876, has a population of 950,000, and a larger number of buildings and dwelling-houses than any other city in the Union. So large a city must necessarily have numerous places of general interest, but happily, Philadelphia has two edifices of reverential interest to be found nowhere else within the broad borders of our whole country. These two buildings are Independence Hall and Carpenter's Hall.

Independence Hall, erected on Chestnut Street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, was commenced in 1729, and finished in 1734; was built by Edmund Wooley, from the plan of Robert Smith, architect. The Continental Congress first met in this building on the 10th day of May, 1775. It was here that the representatives of the Colonies met, and "appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of their intentions, did, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare: That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, *free and independent States;* that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all connexion between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." Upon the left hand, from the Chestnut Street entrance, is Independence Chamber. The first thing that strikes the eye on entering is the quaint desk-table on which the Declaration was signed; behind it is the old-fashioned, stately chair occupied by John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress; ranged around the walls are twelve of the original chairs used by members. The original draft of the Declaration of Independence, *in Jefferson's handwriting, as interlined by Franklin and Adams,* is also here, together with oil-painting portraits of just forty of the fifty-six signers. This portrait gallery alone is worth a visit to the place. Directly opposite is the Chamber where the Colonial Judiciary met; it is well filled with relics and portraits illustrating the period from 1682 to 1787.

Tickets for admission to the steeple of Independence Hall are furnished free, by the Superintendent of Independence Chamber. A fine view can be obtained of the city from the steeple, which is reached by a stairway. The Hall is open free to all between the hours of 9 A.M. and 5 P.M.

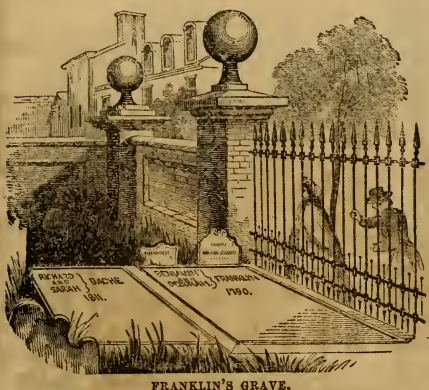
Carpenter's Hall.

THIS time honored edifice is located in Carpenter's Court, running south from Chestnut Street, a few paces east from Fourth Street. On the 5th of September 1774, the first Continental Congress met in this Hall, and began there the deliberations which on the 4th of July, 1776, ultimated in declaring the Colonies "Free and Independent." Here Washington, Henry, Randolph, Rutledge, Lee, and Jay knelt; and, bowed in reverence beside them, stood the Puritan Patriots of New England, while the Rev. Jacob Douche, then Pastor of Christ Church, turned imploringly to Heaven for divine interposition and aid. "It was enough" says Mr. Adams, "to melt a heart of stone. I saw the tears gush into the eyes of the old, grave, pacific Quakers of Philadelphia."

This sacred edifice around which clings so many glorious memories, is owned by the CARPENTERS COMPANY of Philadelphia, which is doubtless the oldest organization in the United States, having maintained an uninterrupted organization from the year 1724, about forty years after the settlement of the Colonial government by William Penn.

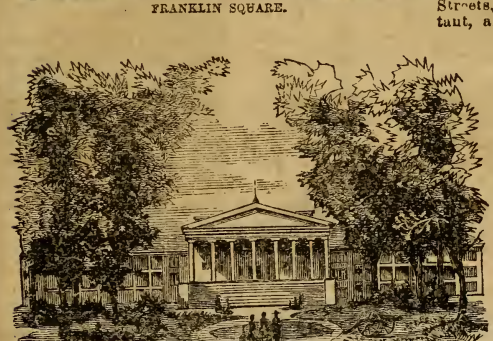
The primary object of the Carpenters Association was "to obtain instrutcion in the science of architecture; to assist such of its members or the widows and children of members, as should be by accident in need of support, and the adoption of such a system of measurement and prices that every-one concerned in building may have the value of his money, and every workman the worth of his money."

The Hall was commenced on the 5th day of February 1770 and was so far completed that the annual meeting in 1771, was held therein.



FRANKLIN'S GRAVE.

FRANKLIN SQUARE.

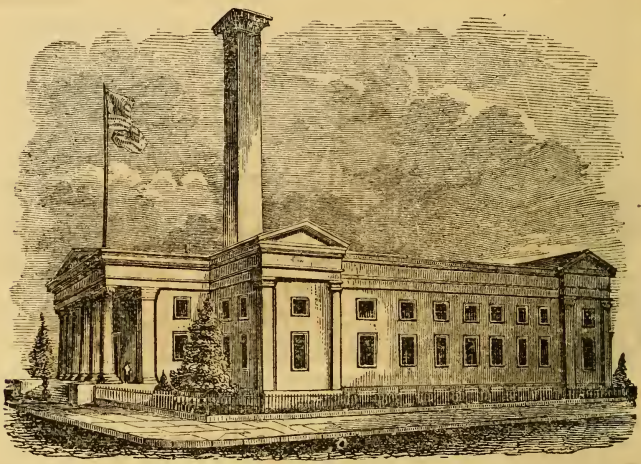


UNITED STATES NAVAL ASYLUM.

After the visitor has finished his inspection of Carpenter's Hall, it is but a few steps to Fifth and Arch, where on Arch Street, below Fifth, he will find an opening in the quaint old wall, that surrounds Christ Church burying-ground, and from which a good view is obtained of the last resting-place of Benjamin Franklin and his wife, daughter and son-in-law, Richard and Sarah Bache. After Franklin's death the following epitaph, written by himself, was found among his papers: "The body of Benjamin Franklin, printer, (like the cover of an old book, its contents torn out, and stripped of its lettering and gilding,) lies here, food for worms; but the work shall not be lost, for it will (as he believes) appear once more in a new and more elegant edition, revised and corrected by the Author." If his will had not provided for another, this would have been used. Among the other and more conspicuous monuments in this city, which keep his memory green, are the Philadelphia Library, American Philosophical Society, Pennsylvania Hospital, Christ Church, and the University of Pennsylvania. The records of the church state that Deborah was buried December 22d, 1774; and Benjamin on the 18th of April, 1790.

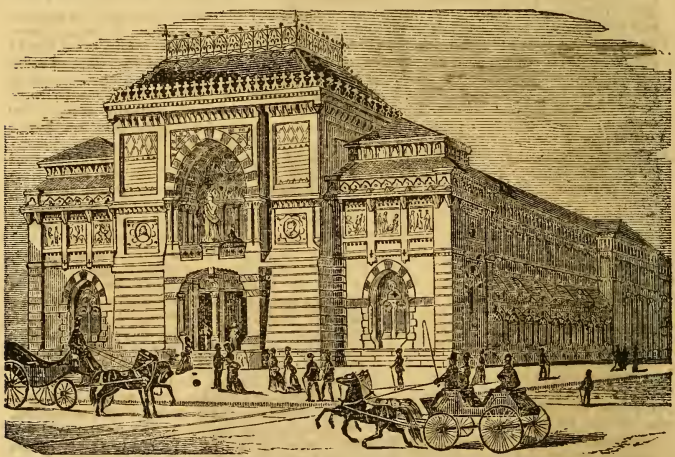
If the tourist is tired, and would enjoy an hour's rest, he has but to go to Sixth and Race Streets, only two squares distant, and he is at Franklin Square, named in memory of the printer, patriot and philosopher, Franklin. This square is one of a number that, located at different places, affording fine play-grounds for the children, whose all of country life is experienced beneath the trees that adorn them.

The United States Naval Asylum is located on Gray's Ferry Road, below Bainbridge Street, and is surrounded by a beautiful park of 25 acres. Visitors are admitted upon application at the Asylum.



UNITED STATES MINT.

This building is located on Chestnut Street, near Broad It is of the Ionic order of architecture taken from a Grecian temple at Athens. The cabinet of coins embraces the coins of all nations.



THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

This new building stands at the south-west corner of Broad and Cherry Streets, on a lot measuring 100 feet by 260. It is fire-proof throughout. The interior walls are constructed of brick, with stone dressings and sculptural decorations in terra cotta. The cost, exclusive of ground, is about $250,000. The art collections of the Academy are the finest in the United States.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

THE architecture of the New Public Buildings is essentially modern in its leading features, and presents a rich example of what is known by the generic term of the "Renaissance," modified and adapted to the varied and extensive requirements of a great American municipality.

This immense architectural pile covers, exclusive of the court-yard, an area of nearly 4½ acres, and consists of one building, surrounding an interior court-yard. The north and south fronts measure 470 feet, and the east and west fronts 486½ feet in their extreme length. The four fronts are similar in design. In the centre of each, an entrance pavilion of 90 feet in width rises to the height of 185 feet, having receding wings of 120 feet elevation. The fronts terminate at the four corners with towers or pavilions of 51 feet square, and 145 feet high. The whole exterior is bold and effective in outline, and rich in detail, being elaborated with highly ornate columns, pilasters, pediments, cornices, enriched windows, and other appropriate adornments. Archways of 18 feet in width by 36 feet in height, opening through each of the four central pavilions, constitute the four principal entrances, and at the same time afford passages for pedestrians up and down Broad and Market streets, directly through the buildings. The basement story is 18 feet in height, and stands entirely above the line of the pavement. Its exterior is of fine white granite, of massive proportions, forming a fitting base for the vast superstructure it supports.

The exterior of the building, above the basement, embraces a principal story of 36 feet, and an upper story of 31 feet, with an attic over the centre pavilions of 12 feet, all of white marble, from the Lee Quarries, in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, wrought, in all its adornments, in forms of exquisite beauty, expressing American ideas, and developing American genius. The small rooms opening into the court-yard are each subdivided in height into two stories. From the north side of this space, rises a grand tower, which will gracefully adorn the Public Buildings, and at the same time will be a crowning feature of the city, from whatever point it may be approached, as St. Peter's is of Rome, and St. Paul's is of London. This tower is 90 feet square at the base, falling off at each story, until it becomes, at the spring of the dome, an octagon of 50 feet in diameter. A statue of the founder of Pennsylvania, 20 feet in height, will crown the structure, and complete the extraordinary altitude of 450 feet, making it the highest tower in the world: while at the same time it possesses the elements of firmness and stability, in a higher degree than any known structure of a like character.

The entire structure will contain 520 rooms, and every room in the building will be well lighted, warmed, and ventilated, upon a thorough, effective and approved system, and every part of the structure will be absolutely fire-proof. The cost of the structure will be about $12,000,000.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

THE Masonic Temple of Philadelphia, located directly across the street from the New City Hall, is the grandest building of its kind in the world. It is a granite structure, 250 feet long, 150 feet wide, and three lofty stories in height (not including the entresol sections), divided into spacious halls, with their appropriate adjacent apartments, toilet-rooms, banqueting-halls, offices, &c., with various broad staircases and other passages leading to each. The inner masonry required ten millions of bricks, and the number of cubic feet of granite in the outer walls, if known, would probably seem to the reader fabulous. Its facade, or front, is a perfect specimen of Norman architecture—notably bold, sharp, and elaborate, with not a trace of flatness or inexpression anywhere on its profile. Its most striking features are the two towers, which flank it, one of them piercing with its turrets the air to the height of 250 feet; and the wonderfully beautiful Norman porch, or doorway. The main tower is so massive that its foundations were laid 31 feet below the level of the street, and the greatest care has been used to make it completely fireproof on each floor, by separating it from every passage by an iron door, and distinct iron portcullis, with intervening space between them. The porch is built of the hardest stone we have—the Quincy granite, and at the entrance on either side, are four pairs of receding pillars, surmounted by arched semi-circular mouldings, enriched with the purest and most characteristic Norman decorations, including nail-head, cable, zigzag, interlaced squares, billet, frette, shell, rosette, &c. These traceries are surprisingly elaborate, and fasten the attention of every observer. The doorway is built in a projection of the front wall of the Temple, just as was often the case in churches of the Norman period, although our projection is deeper than usual, affording thereby room for more elaboration and finish. The two main front folding-doors of the Temple are 17 feet high, 7 feet wide, 6 inches thick, and covered with Norman ornamentation, in keeping with the whole exterior front. Standing in Oriental Hall, you can almost imagine yourself in the midst of the gorgeous Alhambra of Spain, in its palmy days. The veils of the Temple are striking in the extreme. They are 25 feet high by 49 feet wide, and contain 1,200 yards of satin francais.

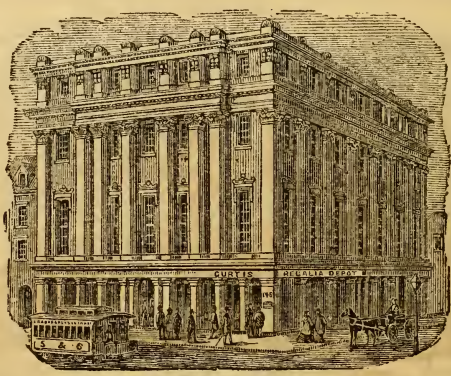
EGYPTIAN HALL is, without doubt, the most marvelous hall in the Temple. It is not so large as either of the Grand Halls; but the style of its architecture is so new, *because* so *old* and unusual to us, that at first sight it causes the beholder to hold his breath from blank surprise and wonder. He stands face to face, as it were, with the huge columns of Thebis and Memphis. Three thousand years are rolled back, and the art-student of to-day sits the admiring pupil of the art left by buried centuries, as a rich legacy for all time. It is a marvel of massive grandeur and solidity, not barely impressing, but overwhelming the spectator. The twelve gigantic columns extend around the hall. These columns have capitals, all of which are variant in style. They are *fac-similes* of those of the chief ancient Temples on the Nile, including those of Dendera, Island of Philæ, Luvor, Karnac and Edfou. Large photographs were procured of all of these famous structures, from which these capitals have been exemplified. *Egyptian Hall is an architectural key to the greatest wonders left by the ancient Egyptian builders.* The furniture of Egyptian Hall is as truly Egyptian as its columns and walls. The throne, or chair of the Master, is massive and imposing made of gilded ebony. His pedestal is flanked by two Sphinxes. All of the furniture of this room is of gilded ebony, covered with black and gold tapestry.

The Grand Banqueting Hall is on the north side of the Temple, central in the building. It is of the Composite order of architecture, with sixteen columns, in pairs, running through it, the capitals decorated with semblances of flowers, fruits and game birds, the turkey, the "national bird," presiding over the west doorway, to see that fowl-*play* is not done to any of his kind on the tables below. This room, 105 feet in length by 50 in breadth, is most brilliantly illuminated by fifteen chandeliers. It is furnished with 20 extension tables, arranged in four lines, and capable of seating, in all, 500 persons.

This grand structure is, in a word, an exemplification of the art in architectural skill of the ancient nations of the earth, anterior to the Christian era, aggregated into one perfect and harmonious whole by American master workmen's hands. The cost of this structure was $1,540,000.

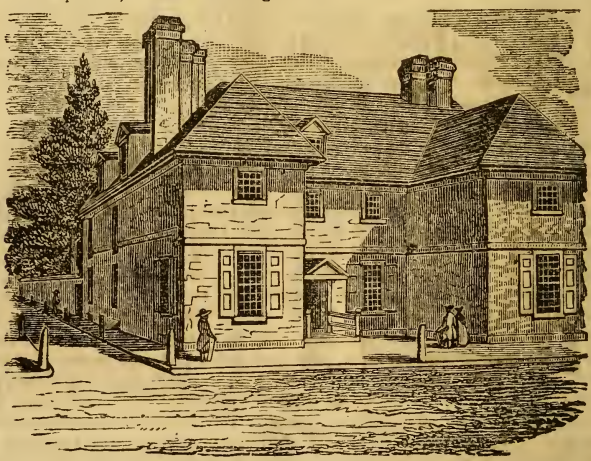
The latch-string of the Temple is out after 10 o'clock always on Thursdays, if the weather is good; on this day ladies, gentlemen and children are freely admitted to the building, and courteously shown over it. We would advise our readers who are in the city on Thursdays, to pay a visit to the Masonic Temple.

MASONIC TEMPLE.



ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

The Order of Odd Fellows was instituted in this city about the year 1823, and the need of a building in which the Lodges could hold their meetings was the cause of the origination of a plan to erect a large central hall, at Sixth and Cresson streets, about the year 1844. The cost of its erection and furniture amounted to $90,000. The office of the Grand Secretary is in the Hall. There is also a library of eight thousand volumes, two very large and six medium-sized Lodge Rooms, and one large Encampment Room. The Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment, Trustees of the Hall Association, Trustees of Odd Fellows' Cemetery Company, one Degree Lodge, forty-seven Subordinate Lodges, and twelve Encampments, hold their meetings in it.

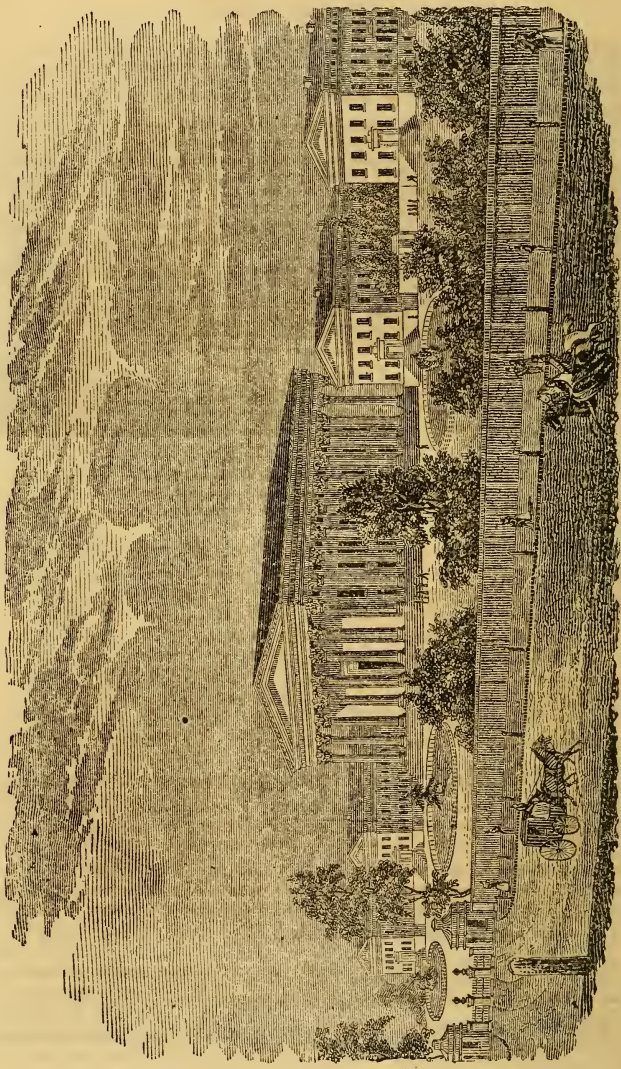


THE OLD SLATE-ROOF HOUSE.

This house, famous as being the residence of William Penn, about the year 1700, will serve to illustrate the style of architecture two hundred years ago. The house was located at Second Street and Norris' Alley. In it John Penn, "the American," was born, who afterwards became Governor of Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

ABOUT fifty-five years ago, several deaf mutes were often seen wandering about the streets in various parts of the city. Rags and dirt indicated poverty and destitution. Their gestures, grimaces and uncouth mutterings drew the attention and excited the laughter or the pity of the passing throng. The extended hand claimed and often received the bounty for which these children were unable to ask. To their friends, such as they had, they were burdens; to the public they were objects of suspicion and apprehension, and to the philanthropist their cases seemed hopeless. There was one, however, who saw in their cunning, their powers of imitation and their natural skill in pantomime, the evidence of mental faculties which only required development. The key to this development he thought might be found in a system of motions or signs. Prompted by feelings honorable to any heart, he gathered a number of these wanderers under his own roof, and from his limited resources gave them clothes and food to induce them to return to him day after day, till he had established a system of communication with, and had obtained a degree of influence over them. This ingenious and persevering individual was DAVID G. SEIXAS, who met his numerous difficulties alone, and overcame them unaided, by his own skill and industry. His success soon attracted the attention both of the curious and of the benevolent, and the deaf and dumb school of Mr. Seixas became soon the wonder and admiration of Philadelphia. From this beginning arose the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, now among the most prominent of the benevolent Institutions of the city.



GIRARD COLLEGE.

GIRARD COLLEGE.

THE time is not far distant when the name of Stephen Girard will be as highly honored as that of Washington. While advancing time may dim the lustre of the fame of Washington, each returning year will brighten the halo that wreathes the honored name of the founder of this, the noblest institution on the American Continent.

Stephen Girard was born in Bordeaux, France, May 21st, 1750; he came to this city in May, 1776, and soon thereafter began a San Domingo and New Orleans trade, which was early extended to other points. Loading one of his vessels with grain at Philadelphia, he would send it to Bordeaux, and there exchange it for wines and fruits; these he would ship to St. Petersburg, where they would be exchanged for iron and hemp; these would then be taken to Amsterdam, and sold for coin; with the gold the ship would sail to China and India, there load with tea and shawls, return to Philadelphia, sell the cargo for cash, or negotiable paper, and net $100,000 for her owner.

After an active, useful business life of more than fifty years in this country, Mr. Girard, at the age of eighty years, died on the 26th of December, 1831, leaving behind him a devise that will make his name honored through all coming time as among the noblest men the world ever knew. The amount left by Mr. Girard for the erection and maintenance of the College which bears his name now aggregates $6,000,000. In this College six hundred orphan boys are fed, clothed and given a thorough education, the grade being about the same as given at our State Normal Schools, or at the Boys' High School, in this city. At the age of sixteen or seventeen years the boys are apprenticed to learn useful trades or occupations, and many a newspaper publisher, miller, farmer, and many other tradesmen, in all parts of Pennsylvania —for the boys are apprenticed anywhere in the State—has had cause to be thankful, not only for a gentlemanly and honorable boy, but for his knowledge of practical mathematics.

The Masonic Temple, in Philadelphia, the grandest edifice of its kind in the world, is, throughout all its wonderful conceptions, massive proportions and harmonious whole, the work of a graduate of Girard College. The architect of this noble edifice was early left an orphan; the loss of a father was, in a measure, softened by the parental care of the College which cared so tenderly for him; and how highly honored must his preceptors feel, as they look upon the stately edifices reared in all sections of our city, magnificent landmarks that mark the progress of but one of the many useful men Girard College has given to society.

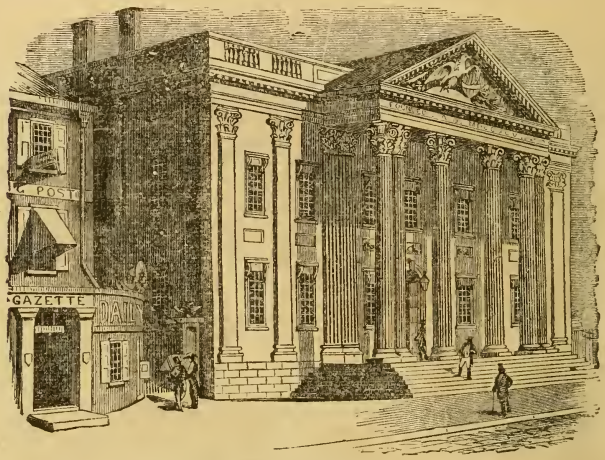
This incident, not generally known, will serve to show what a warm-hearted man Stephen Girard was. In the year 1793 the yellow fever made its appearance in Philadelphia, and desolated the city; those who could fled to the country, terror-stricken, from the dreadful plague. A hospital for yellow fever patients was established at Bush Hill, from which at last even the nurses fled with affright. Girard, at this time a man of wealth, and in the very prime of life, aged forty-three years, volunteered his services, and served sixty days and nights as a nurse in that dreadful place, tenderly caring for the sick, soothing the pangs of the dying and burying the dead. God spared his life for a still more noble purpose, and through centuries yet to come will those who enjoy his beneficence bless the honored founder of Girard College.

The main edifice is built in the Grecian style of architecture, and is one of the finest specimens of that order in this country. It is located upon one of the highest points of ground in Philadelphia, east of the Schuylkill, and from its grand roof, built of marble, and rising step by step from eaves to ridge, a most commanding view of the city is obtained. There is no other place in this city from which so grand a view of city and country, for many miles around, is obtainable.

On entering the College grounds the visitor will be surprised and highly gratified at the beauty of the horticultural display which adorns the lawn fronting the College. Upon entering the College, the first thing that strikes the eye is the Sarcophagus containing the body of Stephen Girard. Standing on the top of this marble casket is the statue of Mr. Girard, carved in marble, and habited in the style of apparel worn by Girard.

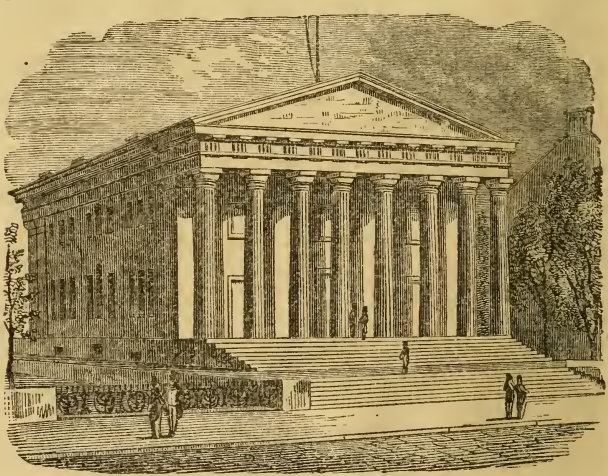
Girard College is located at Ridge Avenue and Girard Avenue, and can be reached by the cars that run up Nineteenth Street, by the Ridge Avenue line, from almost anywhere in the city by the Union Line going out Poplar Street, and by the Girard Avenue Line.

Tickets of admission can be had at the Public Ledger office, Sixth and Chestnut streets, or from the Mayor of the city. The Institution is open every day except Sundays.



GIRARD BANK.

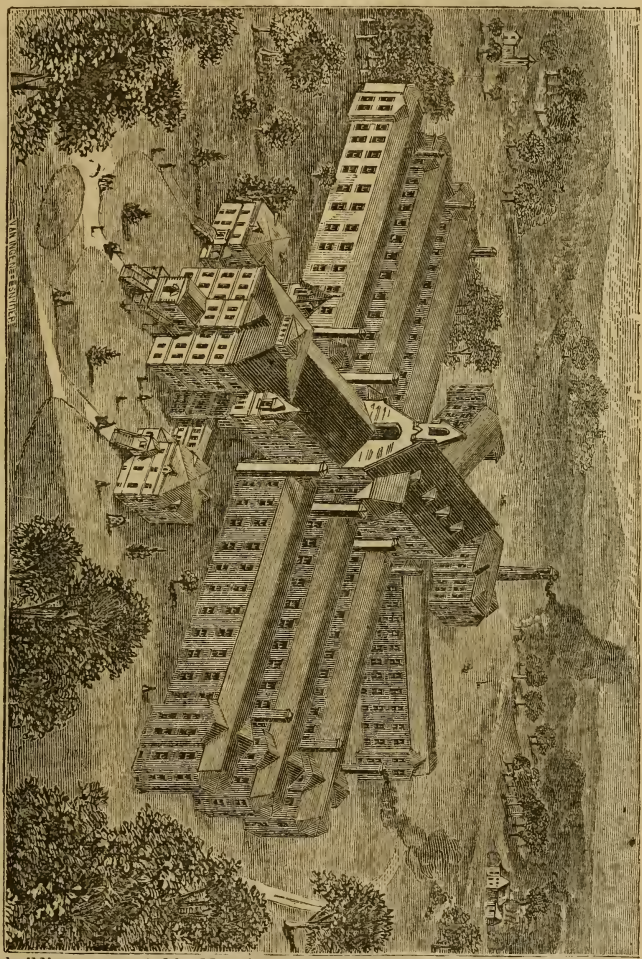
The Girard Bank, on Third street, below Chestnut, is so inseparably connected with Stephen Girard, that we give an illustration of it. This building was the banking-house of Mr. Girard, where he transacted business with marked precision and perseverance.



UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE.

On Chestnut street, above Fourth, is the Custom House, built in style similar to that of Girard College. It is a fine specimen of the Doric order of architecture, in imitation of the celebrated Parthenon of Athens. It cost $500,000 to build it.

The House of Correction, located at the mouth of Pennypack Creek, is a building with eight wings, and contains about 1,500 cells, and is capable of accommodating 2,500 men and women who require the refining influences of this public charity.



HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The building was erected by Mr. Richard J. Dobbins whose fame as a builder of the Centennial Exhibition Buildings is world-wide.

AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

The Young Men's Christian Association's Building, located at Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets, is one of the finest architectural ornaments in Philadelphia; it covers the entire lot extending from Chestnut to Sansom street, 230 by 72 feet, on Chestnut street; it is five stories in height, with Mansard roof; it is built of Ohio blue-stone, with buff trimmings, with a base of Quincy granite, the principal entrances being embellished with columns of highly-polished red granite; over the central entrance, on Fifteenth street, a massive stone tower rises to the height of 95 feet. The cost of the structure is $420,000, and of the lot $185,000. The rentals from stores, halls, &c., will amount to about $30,000 a year, which will pay all the expenses of the As-

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

sociation. This building is a fitting companion to the grand Temple of the Free-Masons, the splendid edifice of the Natural Scientists, and of the beautiful Academy of Fine Arts.

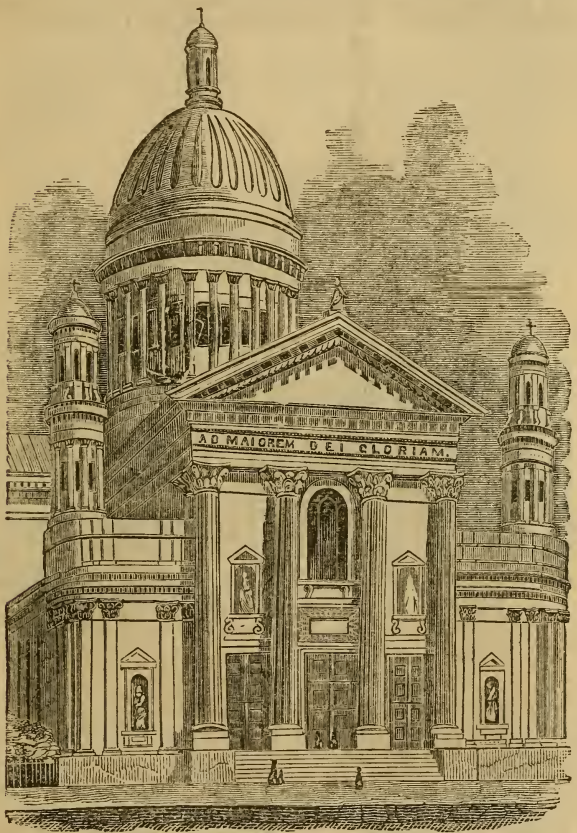
The American Baptist Publication Society's Building, located just below the Young Men's Christian Association's Building, is another architectural adornment, of which, as a city, we are proud; it is five stories in height, with a front of 46 feet, built of pure white marble, the depth being 230 feet. The four arched openings in the front are supported by round columns, entirely clear of the surrounding marble-work, thereby making it one of the most attractive fronts in our city.

It is now almost two hundred years since this Church was organized; its first pastor was Rev. Mr. Clayton, under whose ministration the church was built in 1695. During 1727 Robert Asheton, Recorder and Prothonotary of the city, was buried in Christ Church yard, "in much pomp, by torchlight, after the English manner of people of distinction." In March and May, 1753, two lotteries were drawn, each of 4,500 tickets, at $4 each, for the purpose of finishing the steeple, which was begun in 1727. This scheme netted the vestry about $5,000, and the steeple was finished the year following, at a cost of $10,500. The chime of eight bells, brought from England at a cost of $4,500, weighed 8,000 pounds, and were taken down in 1777, to

CHRIST CHURCH.

keep them from falling into the hands of the British; they, with the State House bell, were taken to Trenton for safety. A goblet and two tankards, used in communion service, were presented by Queen Anne, of England; they bear this inscription: "Annae Anglican ae pud Philad., A.D. 1708." One of the chief ornaments of the steeple was a representation of the British crown; but in the year 1777 the steeple was struck by lightning, the rain conductor destroyed and "*the crown entirely melted.*" Washington and Franklin each had a pew in this church, and during the Presidency of the former he went regularly with his family to worship there.

The Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul is 136 feet wide, 216 feet long, and 101½ feet from the pavement to the apex of the pediment. The exterior diameter of the dome is 71 feet, and its total height 210 feet. The interior of the Cathedral is cruciform, and designed in the most elaborate Corinthian style. Unlike most buildings in this country, there are no side windows, and all the light is introduced from above, which, taken in conjunction with the prevailing colors of the whole interior, resembling Paris stone,



THE CATHEDRAL.

marvellously heightens the architectural effect. The fresco-painting of the Crucifixion, the four figures in chiaroscuro of the four Apostles, the four medallions in the corners of the dome representing the Evangelists, the painting in the crown of the dome of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin into Heaven, and the illustrations in either transept of the Nativity of our Lord, and the Adoration of the Kings from the East, give a magnificence to the interior of this noble structure which will compare most favorably with the

Cathedrals of the Old World. The facade consists of a portico of four gigantic columns, 60 feet high and 6 feet in diameter, with richly-sculptured bases and capitals, and on the frieze are engraved the words: "Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam." The structure cost upwards of a million dollars. It is located at Eighteenth and Race streets.

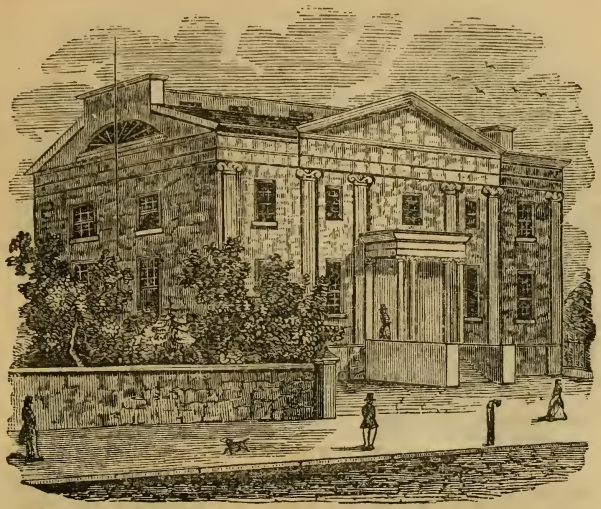
Among the many charitable institutions of this city, few are more deserving than the Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of the Blind, located at Twentieth and Race Streets. It was founded by the State of Pennsylvania, in 1833, and now has accommodations for 225 pupils. During last year over 55,000 brushes, brooms and whisks were made at the Institute by the blind. Visitors are warmly welcomed at all times; the best time, however, to visit the place, is on Wednesday afternoon, between three and five o'clock, at which time a concert is always given. It is an interesting, although a sad sight, to witness the boys of the Blind Asylum engaged in the amusements of boyhood; the force with which a fourteen-year old boy strikes from the shoulder; the precision with which he drives his fist straight for the nose of his opponent, and the dexterity with which the other fellow wards

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

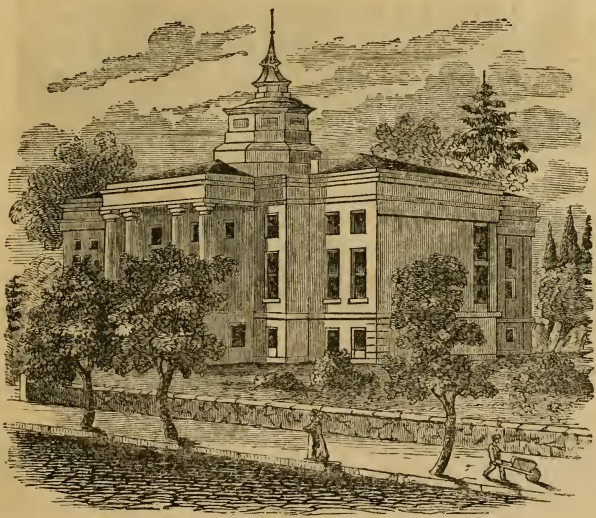
off the blow, and often succeeds in "getting home his bunch of fives" on his contestant's eating apparatus would astonish Tom Allen, even if it did not teach him a lesson in sparring yet unlearned by that noted pugilist. Doubtless these pitiable boys and girls are as happy in each others' society at the "Asylum" as it is possible for the young to be who are totally and hopelessly blind.

Rather more than a square eastward, on Race street, is Wills' Eye Hospital, another charitable institution, founded by the late James Wills, for the free treatment of diseases of the eye. The building is a neat stone structure, with a front on Race street of about 80 feet. It accommodates about one hundred in-door patients. Daily treatment at 2 P.M.

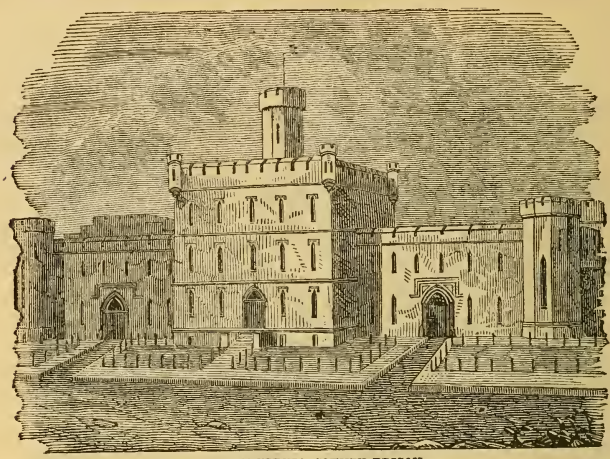
The Preston Retreat, founded by Dr. James Preston, is a beautiful white marble building, located in the centre of the plot of ground occuping the square from Twentieth to Twenty-first streets, and from Hamilton to Spring Garden. This institution is designed as a lying-in hospital for indigent married women; it has accommodations for about fifty patients. Visitors are admitted daily. This building, with its Doric portico and cupola, is fully regarded as one of our city's finest ornaments.



WILLS' EYE HOSPITAL.

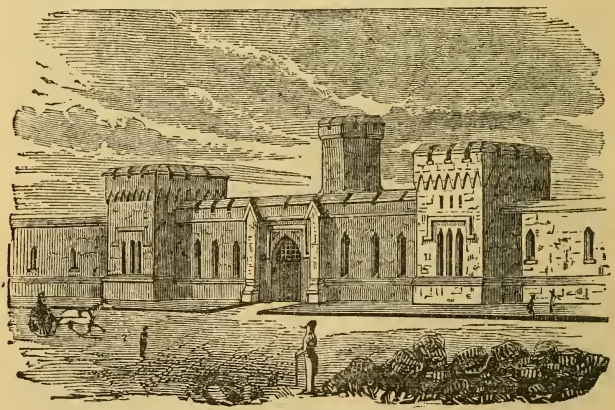


PRESTON RETREAT.



PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON.

This building is located on Passyunk Avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets. The building is of Quincy granite, in the Tudor style of architecture. It contains between 400 and 500 cells. Tickets for admission can be obtained of Mr. James A. Freeman, 422 Walnut Street.



EASTERN PENITENTIARY.

Located on Fairmount Avenue, west of Twenty-first Street. Cost $600,000. The lot of ground on which it is built embraces eleven acres. The prison is managed upon the solitary confinement plan, each prisoner having a cell to himself. No corporeal punishment of prisoners is permitted. The place is worthy a visit. Tickets can be obtained from Hon. Richard Vaux, President of the Board, No. 520 Walnut Street.

EVENTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The first parks or public inclosures laid out in North America for the pleasure and convenience of the people were dedicated at the settlement of Philadelphia, in the North-eastern, South-eastern, North-western, South-western and Centre Squares, in 1681.

The first paper-mill established in North America was built upon the Wissahickon, near Germantown, by Wm. Rittenhouse and Wm. Bradford, in 1690.

The first public school in the American Colonies was established at Philadelphia, Feb. 12th, 1698, and a corporation created, entitled, "The Overseers of the Publick Schoole founded in Philadelphia." In this school it was ordered by the Governor and Council, "All children and servants, male and female, whois parents, guardians & masters be willing to subject ym to the rules and orders of the said schoole, shall from time to time, with the approbaon of the overseers thereof for the time being, be received or admitted, taught or instructed; the rich at reasonable rates, and the poor to be maintained and schooled for nothing" The first school-house was built on the east side of Fourth street, below Chestnut street. Enoch Flower was the first schoolmaster.

The first Presbytery in the United States was organized at Philadelphia, in 1706, by seven Presbyterian ministers.

The Philadelphia Library, the first public institution of that kind in America, was founded in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin, Thos. Hopkinson, Thomas Cadwalader, and others, July 31st, 1731.

The Philadelphia Hospital, the oldest in America, was established in connection with the Philadelphia Almshouse, in 1732.

The Union Fire Company, the first voluntary association for the extinguishment of fires in the United States, and probably in the world, was founded at Philadelphia, Dec. 7th, 1736, by Benjamin Franklin and others.

The American Philosophical Institution, the first institution devoted to science in North America, was founded at Philadelphia, in 1743, by Benjamin Franklin, John Bartram, Dr. Thomas Bond, Thomas Godfrey, and others.

The Pennsylvania Hospital, the first establishment in North America devoted to the relief of the sick and suffering, was chartered by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, February 7th, 1751, at the solicitation of Benjamin Franklin, Dr. Thomas Bond, Rev, Richard Peters, and others.

The Philadelphia Contributionship for insurance against losses by fire was established in Philadelphia in 1752, being the first fire insurance company established in the American Colonies.

The theory that lightning and electricity were the same, which was first suggested by Benjamin Franklin in 1749, was demonstrated by him by drawing lightning from the clouds by means of a kite, in 1752. The experiment is said to have taken place upon a lot on the east side of Ridge road, near the present intersection of Buttonwood street. Franklin was assisted on this occasion by his son, William Franklin, who was then twenty-one years of age.

The first lightning-rod used in the world for the protection of a building from danger by lightning, was set up by Benjamin Franklin, at his dwelling-house, south-east corner of Second and Race streets, in September, 1752.

The first expedition fitted out in North America for Arctic exploration, and the discovery of a north-west passage, sailed from Philadelphia in the schooner Argo, Captain Charles Swaine, March 4th, 1753. The expedition was fitted out by subscriptions in Philadelphia. The vessel proceeded as far as Cape Farewell and Hudson Strait, but being baffled by the ice, was compelled to return to Philadelphia, which port was reached in November of the same year. The same vessel went upon a second voyage in the spring of 1754, but having lost three men, killed by Indians on the Labrador coast, returned in October of the same year without success.

The first school of medicine and anatomy in North America was opened in Philadelphia by Dr. William Shippen in 1762.

In 1774, the physicians of Philadelphia formed the "Society for Inoculating the Poor," the first benevolent association designed to mitigate the horrors of small-pox founded in the Colonies.

The Bank of North America was established by resolution of Congress May 26th, 1781, and opened for business in 1783, being the first corporate banking institution established in the United States.

The "Pennsylvania Packet or General Advertizer" was established as a daily newspaper, in 1774, by John Dunlap and David C. Claypole, being the first daily paper published in the United States.

The Philadelphia Dispensary for the medical relief of the poor, the first institution of the kind, was established in 1786.

The first vessel moved by steam was navigated on the Delaware river, at Philadelphia, July 20th, 1786, by John Fitch, being a skiff fitted up for the purpose.

On June, July, August and September, 1790, the first steamboat navigated in the world for a passenger and freight-boat ran on the Delaware, between Philadelphia, Burlington, Bristol, Chester, etc. advertising her trips regularly in the newspapers, and passing over three thousand miles that summer. This was seventeen years before the Clermont, Robert Fulton's first steamboat, navigated the Hudson river.

In 1804, the Eruktor Amphibolis, a machine for cleaning docks, invented by Oliver Evans, mounted on a wagon, was propelled by steam along Market street, from Centre Square to the Schuylkill river, being the first land-carriage ever propelled by steam in the world. At the Schuylkill river the vessel was launched, a stern wheel attached, and the machine was navigated by steam down the Schuylkill and up the Delaware river to the city of Philadelphia.

In 1809, a line of telegraphs (semaphore) was set up and operated by Jonathan Grant, between the head of Delaware Bay at Reedy Island and Philadelphia, under patronage of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

POSTAL RATES.

FOREIGN.

The following are the postal rates to European countries:

Countries.	Letters per ½ ounce.	Postal Cards each.	Newspa'r Postage per 4 oz.
	cts.	cts.	cts
Austria	5	2	2
Belgium	5	2	2
Denmark	5	2	2
France	9	...	3
Germany	5	2	2
Gibraltar	8	...	4
Great Britain and Ireland	5	2	2
Greece	5	2	2
Holland	5	2	2
Italy	5	2	2
Moldavia	5	2	2
Netherlands	5	2	2
Norway	5	2	2
Poland	5	2	2
Portugal	5	2	2
Russia	5	2	2
Servia	5	2	2
Spain	12	2	2
Sweden	5	2	2
Switzerland	5	2	2
Turkey	5	2	2
To other countries:			
Africa	15	2	4
Bahamas	3	2	2
Bermuda	5	2	2
Brazil	15	2	2
Canada	3	1	1
Chili	17	...	4
Cuba	5	...	2
East Indies	10	...	2
Hong-Kong	10	...	2
Jamaica	5	...	2
Japan	15	...	4
Liberia	15	1	4
Mexico	10	...	2
Panama	5	...	2
Porto Rico	5	...	2
Shanghai	5	...	2
West Indies	5	...	2

Prepayment optional in every case, and the postage above given carries the mail matter to destination.

AMERICAN.

Americal postal rates are as follows: Letters for the city, 2 cents per half ounce. Letters for anywhere throughout the United States, 3 cents for each half ounce, or fraction thereof. Postal cards, 1 cent each. Periodicals and circulars, if not exceeding two ounces, 1 cent; if exceeding two ounces, 2 cents.

Papers and periodicals from publishers to subscribers, or from newsdealers to newsdealers, 3 cents per pound, if published monthly, or less frequently than once a month; if published oftener than once a month, 2 cents per pound. All other printed matter and merchandise, 1 cent for each ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

The first collection from the postal boxes, at street corners, is made at 8.15 A.M., and the last collection at 7.30 P.M. Letters that are not dropped in the boxes before 7.30 P. M. will not be collected until the following day. On Sundays, but one collection is made, which is at 7.30 P.M.

Telegraphic Rates.

As telegraphing has become a part of the daily transaction of business men, we herewith give for their information, as well as for that of the great number of foreigners who, from now until the close of the Exhibition, will be among us, the rates for telegraphic messages to prominent places in this country and abroad.

From Philadelphia to New York, 30 cents; Baltimore, 30 cents; Washington, 40 cents; Harrisburg, 25 cents for ten words, and 2 cents for each additional word.

To Boston, and throughout the New England States generally, 50 cents for first ten words, and 3 cents for each additional word.

To Pittsburgh, 40 cents.

To Syracuse, N. Y., 50 cents for ten words, and 3 cents thereafter.

To Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y., and Richmond, Va., 75 cts. for first 10 and 5 cts. for each additional word

To Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville, Toledo, Detroit and Indianapolis, $1.00 for first ten words, 7 cents each additional word.

St. Louis, Nashville, and Montgomery, Ala., $1.25 first ten, and 8 cents each following word.

Milwaukee, $1.10 first ten, and 7 cents each additional word.

Mobile, Selma, Ala., and Memphis, $1.50 first ten, and 10 cents thereafter for each word.

New Orleans, $2.00 first ten, and 13 cents a word additional.

San Francisco, $2.50 for ten words, and 17 cents thereafter per word.

Montreal, Canada, $1.05 first ten, and 7 cents each additional word.

St. Johns, N. B., $1.25 first ten, 8 cents a word following.

Havanna or Cuba, $5.40, gold, for first ten words, and 40 cents per following word.

In sending messages throughout the United States or Canadas, the address of the party to whom sent, and the address of the person sending the message, are not counted.

Cable Rates.

In sending cable telegrams, every word, including address and superscription, is counted.

From Philadelphia to any part of Great Britain, 53 cents per word, payable in gold, or its equivalent, as is the case in all cable despatches.

To France, same as to Great Britain, with the exception that the place from which the telegram is sent must be inserted; as, for instance, from this city the sender *must* add "Philadelphia," which makes the cost on every telegram, long or short, 53 cents more than if sent to Great Britain.

To all places named, in addition to the 53 cents per word, the charge for each twenty words, or fractional part thereof, is as follows: To Germany, $1.10; Switzerland, $1.46; Austria and Hungary, $1.50; Spain and Sweden, $1.75; Norway, $1.80; Italy, $1.88; Russia, $2.50; Yeddo, Japan, $42.62, and Hong-Kong, $30.00.

HOTELS IN PHILADELPHIA.

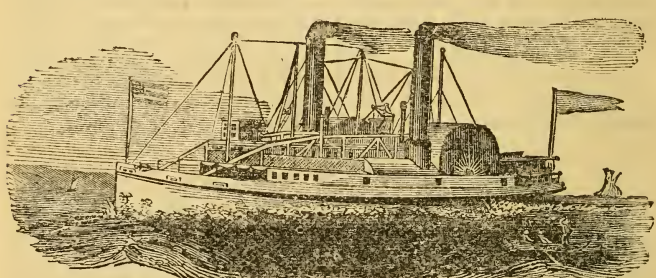
Allegheny, No. 812 Market Street.
Allen House, No. 1220 Market Street.
American, 517 Chestnut Street.
Arch Street, No. 1 Arch Street.
Bald Eagle, 414 N. Third Street.
Barley Sheaf, 257 N. Second Street.
Bingham, Eleventh and Market Streets.
Black Bear, 425 N. Third Street.
Black Horse, 352 N. Second Street.
Brevort, Ninth and Walnut Streets.
Brady, 242 N. Eighth Street.
Brennan, 728 Filbert Street.
Bull's Head, 1025 Market Street.
" " 3734 Market Street.
Central Avenue, 831 Market Street.
Central, 623 Arch Street.
Clarendon, 115 S. Eighth Street.
Clinton, 1608 Ridge Avenue.
Columbia, 111 N. Broad Street.
" 216 N. Second Street.
Colonade, Fifteenth and Chestnut Sts.
Commercial, 826 Market Street.
Contiuental, Ninth and Chestnut Sts.
Eagle, 227 N. Third Street.
European House, 313 Arch Street.
Germania, 2330 Market Street.
Girard, Ninth and Chestnut Streets.
Great Western, 1311 Market Street.
Guy's, Seventh and Chestnut Streets.
Golden Fleece, 210 Cherry Street.
Globe, Belmont, below Elm Avenue.
Howard, 703 Chestnut Street.
Irving, 917 Walnut Street.
Johnson, 1115 Market Street.
La Pierre, S. Broad, below Chestnut St.
Lincoln, Fourth and Wood Streets.
Markoe, 919 Chestnut Street.
Mansion, 619 Arch Street.
Mercantile, 23 S. Tenth Street.
Manufacturers', 310 Cherry Street.
Montgomery, 413 N. Sixth Street.
Merchants', 42 N. Fourth Street.
" 415 N. Third Street.
National, 1715 Market Street.
New Market, 1619 Market Street.
Pennsylvania Farmers', 342 N. Third St.
Penn Manor, Eighth and Sp. Garden Sts.
Petry's, Broad and Walnut Streets.
Red Lion, 472 N. Second Street.
Ridgway, No. 1 Market Street.
St. Charles, 54 N. Third Street.
St. Cloud, 709 Arch Street.
St. Elmo, 317 Arch Street.
St. Stephen's, 1018 Chestnut Street.
Smedley's, 1227 Filbert Street.
St. James, 304 Race Street.
Sorrel Horse, 268 N. Fourth Street.
Tiger, 327 Vine Street.
Top Gallant, Broad St. and Ridge Av
Washington, 711 Chestnut Street.
White Bear, Fifth and Race Streets.
White Horse, 316 N. Third Street.
Wm. Penn, 831 Market Street.
Zeisse, 820 Walnut Street.

HOW TO REACH THE HOTELS.

The Market Street Line of cars carries passengers from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Thirty-second and Market streets, to within one square of the Colonnade, La Pierre, Continental, Girard, Washington, St. Stephens, American, Merchants, St. Cloud, St. Elmo, Guy's Hotel, and directly to the Bingham House, for the fare of 7 cents. The price charged by the carriages for the same is $1.50 to $2.50.

For a fare of 9 cents (exchange ticket) passengers can go to any of the above hotels from the Reading Railroad Depot, by the Thirteenth street cars.

Passengers will be carried directly to the Continental and Girard Hotels, from the Baltimore Depot (Broad and Prime streets) for one fare of 7 cents, by the Union Line; and they will be carried direct to the Colonnade by the Fifteenth Street Line, for a 7 cent fare, and for an exchange ticket of 9 cents will be carried by the same Company, directly to the Bingham, Washington, St. Cloud, St. Elmo St. Stephens, American and Markoe Hotels.



DELAWARE RIVER STEAMBOAT.

By taking a trip up or down the Delaware River, the Centennial visitor will have a splendid opportunity of seeing the river front of our great city. The steamers Warner and Twilight, for Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Tacony, Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia and Beverly, all up-river places, leave from foot of Chestnut street. A round trip ticket is 40 cents.

For Trenton, the Forrest leaves from Arch Street Wharf. Round trip 40 cts.

For Wilmington, Chester, and Marcus Hook, down-rive trips, the Felton leaves from Chestnut Street Wharf. Round trip 35 cents. Distance, both ways, sixty miles.

For Bridgeport, Red Bank, Billingsport, and Chester, steamer leaves Arch Street Wharf.

For Bridgeton, steamer leaves first wharf above Race street.

For Salem, Pennsgrove, New Castle, and Delaware City, steamer leaves Arch Street Wharf. Round trip 50 cents.

For Gloucester, New Jersey, steamers leave every few minutes from South Street Wharf. Fare, 10 cents.

For Kaighn's Point, New Jersey, steamers leave first wharf above South street every five minutes. Fare, 5 cents.

For Camden, steamers leave from Market Street Wharf, from Vine Street Wharf, and from Shackamaxon Street Wharf every few minutes. Fare, 5 cts.

For Zoological Gardens, Falls of Schuylkill, and Laurel Hill, steamers leave every few minutes from opposite Green Street entrance.

Railroad Depots, and How to Reach Them.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

This depot is located at Thirty-second and Market streets. By an exchange ticket, costing 9 cents, it can be reached from anywhere on the Tenth and Eleventh, Twelfth and Sixteenth, Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Seventeenth and Nineteenth Street car lines, getting out at Market street, and there taking the Market street cars.

KENSINGTON DEPOT.

This depot is located at Front and Berks streets. The white cars of the Second and Third Street line, and the Fifth and Sixth Street cars run directly to it, and the Union line carries passengers from anywhere over its route to within one square of it for one fare of 7 cents.

NORTH PENN DEPOT.

Located at Berks and American streets. The green cars of the Second and Third Street line, and the Fifth and Sixth Street cars run directly to it for one fare of 7 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE DEPOT.

Located at Broad street and Washington avenue. The Union line, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth Street cars carry passengers directly to it for a single fare of 7 cents; and for an exchange ticket over the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Street line passengers can reach it from anywhere on the lines of the Lombard and South Street, Spruce and Pine, Chestnut and Walnut, Market Street, Arch Street, and Race and Vine Street cars.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD DEPOT.

The Callowhill Street Line runs directly to the depot, and so does the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Street Line. An exchange ticket, via the Callowhill Street Line will carry passengers directly to it by way of any line running north and south, except the Union Line. Persons living on Girard avenue take Girard Avenue Line and buy an exchange ticket down Thirteenth st.

GERMANTOWN DEPOT.

Located at Ninth and Green streets. It can be reached by the Union line, and by both lines running up Eighth street.

Trains leave the Germantown depot for Germantown, Chestnut Hill, Manayunk, Conshohocken, Norristown, Plymouth Railroad, Chester Valley Railroad, Perkiomen Railroad, Pickering Valley Railroad, Colebrookdale Railroad, Phœnixville and Pottstown.

WEST JERSEY DEPOT.

Located at Camden, N. J. This is the railroad that runs to Cape May. The Market Street Ferry boats carry passengers to it. The Union line, and Market Street line run to Front and Market streets, and passengers on the line of Tenth and Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fifteenth, Twelfth and Sixteenth, and Seventeenth and Nineteenth Street cars can reach it by an exchange ticket over the Market Street road.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC DEPOT.

Foot of Vine street. Race and Vine Street cars, or an exchange over this line from anywhere on Tenth and Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fifteenth, Twelfth and Sixteenth, and Seventeenth and Nineteenth lines.

Carriage Fares.

The drivers of hackney coaches are so accustomed to cheat travellers, that we herewith append the rates of fare authorized by ordinance of City Councils.

One passenger, with trunk, valise or box, distance not exceeding one mile, 75 cents; two passengers $1.25, and for each additional passenger 25 cents. Distance over a mile, and not more than two miles, $1.25; each additional passenger, 25 cents. If the distance be more than two miles, for each additional mile or fractional part of a mile, 50 cents in addition to the $1.25 for the first two miles; for each additional passenger 50 cents. When engaged by the hour for shopping, or going from place to place, and stopping as often as may be required, $1.50 per hour.

Twelve Squares are a Legal Mile. In case of dispute appeal to the Mayor or to the Chief of Police, corner of Fifth and Chesrnut streets.

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

TIME TABLE OF LAST TRIPS.

UNION LINE.

Last Car for Navy Yard leaves Depot, Twenty-third and Brown, 11.20 P.M. Last car leaves Navy Yard 12.20 midnight.

NIGHT LINE. Fare, 10 Cents.—Leaves depot 11.48, 12.23, 1.03, 1.53, 2.43, 3.23, 3.58, 4.33.

Leaves Navy Yard 12,40, 1.15, 2.00, 2.50, 3.32, 4.15, 4.50, 5.22.

RICHMOND BRANCH.—Last car for Baltimore depot leaves 11.15 P.M. Last car leaves Baltimore depot 12.15, midnight.

NIGHT LINE.—Leaves depot 11.25, 11.55, 12.35, 1.25, 2.10, 2.55, 3.35, 4.15.

Leaves Baltimore depot 12.25, 12.55, 1.40, 2.30, 3.15, 4.00, 4.40, 5.15.

COLUMBIA AVENUE LINE.—Last car leaves depot, Twenty-third street and Columbia avenue, for Front and Market 11.22 P.M. Leaves Front and Market 12.20, midnight.

NIGHT TRIPS.—Leave depot 11,35, 12.10, 12.45, 1.20, 1.55, 2.30, 3.05, 3.40, 4.12 and 4.45.

Leave Front and Market 12.30, 1.00, 1.35, 2.10, 2.45, 3.20, 3.55, 4.30, 5.05, 5.35.

MARKET STREET LINE.

Last car leaves depot, Forty-first street and Haverford road 11.40 P.M. Last car leaves Front and Market 12.20, midnight.

THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREET LINE.

Last car leaves Baltimore depot 11.50. Last car leaves Thirteenth street and Columbia avenue, 12.45, midnight.

SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREET LINE.

Last car leaves, Nineteenth and Master, 11.30. Last car leaves Seventeenth and Carpenter, 12.00 midnight.

SECOND AND THIRD STREET LINE.

Last car leaves Frankford road and Lehigh avenue 11.00 P.M. Last car leaves Third and Mifflin 12.05, midnight.

For Frankford, last car 11.15 P.M.

From Frankford, last car 11.50 P.M.

For Bridesburg, last car 12.00, midnight.

From Bridesburg, 12.30, midnight.

RIDGE AVENUE LINE.

Last car down, 11.20 P.M. Last car up leaves Second and Arch at 12.00, midnight.
For Manayunk, last car leaves depot 10.25 P.M.
From Manayunk, last car leaves 8.54 P.M for Second and Arch.
For depot, last car leaves Manayunk 11.02 P.M.

SPRUCE AND PINE STREET LINE.

Last car for Exchange leaves depot 11.16 P.M. Leaves Exchange for depot and Gray's Ferry bridge 11.36 P.M.
Last car from Gray's Ferry 10.35 P.M.

CHESTNUT AND WALNUT STREET LINE.

From Forty-second and Chestnut 11.30 P.M.
For Forty-second and Chestnut, leaves Second and Walnut 12.15, midnight.
From Fairmount Park depot 11.24 P.M.
For Fairmount Park depot 12.21, midnight, from Second and Walnut
For Darby, last car leaves Second and Walnut 11.00 P.M.
From Darby, last car 9.30 P.M.

RACE AND VINE STREET LINE.

From depot, last car 11.30 P.M.
For depot, leaves Dock street 12.30, midnight.
For Hestonville, last car leaves depot 12.00, midnight.
From Hestonville 12.15, midnight.

ARCH STREET LINE.

Last car from Twenty-sixth and Callowhill 11.30 P.M. Last car leaves Second and Arch 12.00, midnight.

LOMBARD AND SOUTH STREET LINE.

Last car from depot 11.00 P.M.
From Second and Dock, last car 11.30 P.M.

GREEN AND COATES STREET LINE.

From Fairmount Park, last car 11.20 P.M.
From Eighth and Dickinson 12.10, midnight.

FOURTH AND EIGHTH STREET LINE.

From depot for Eighth and Dickinson 10.52 P.M.
From Eighth and Dickinson 12.01, midnight.
For Germantown, from depot, Eighth and Dauphin, 12.00, midnight.
From Germantown for Eighth and Dauphin, 11.00 P.M.

GIRARD AVENUE LINE.

Leaves Girard Avenue Bridge, at Fairmount, for Shackamaxon street, 11.22 P.M. Leaves Shackamaxon street for Fairmount 12.13, midnight.

TENTH AND ELEVENTH STREET LINE.

Last car leaves depot, Tenth and Montgomery avenue 11.15 P.M., and Tenth and Reed, at 11.50 P.M.

TWELFTH AND SIXTEENTH STREET LINE.

Last car leaves Twelfth and Montgomery avenue 11.15 P.M.
Last car leaves Twelfth and Wharton 11.50 P.M.

FIFTH AND SIXTH STREET LINE.

Leaves Kensington avenue and Cumberland street 11.36 P.M. Leaves South Fifth and Pierce 12.40, midnight, and Chestnut street at 1.00 A.M.

FRANKFORD STEAM DUMMY LINE.

Leaves Frankford 11.15 P.M. Leaves depot for Frankford 1230, midnight.

HOW OUR STREETS ARE NUMBERED.

The streets of Philadelphia are laid out at right angles, and are numbered from Market street, north and south, and westward from the Delaware river. Thus the first house below Chestnut street, on the west side, is numbered 100, and so on, regularly, until Walnut street is reached; and although the first house north of Walnut street may be numbered but 158, the first house *south* of Walnut is numbered 200.

Beginning at the Delaware river, the streets running westward from the river are numbered in like manner—the even numbers being on the south side of all streets running east and west, and on the west side of the streets running north and south. At Third street anywhere in the city, the first house west is numbered 300; at Eighth street, 800; Broad street is numerically 1400; and so on, up to Cobb's Creek, the western boundary line between Philadelphia City and Delaware County.

The streets north and south from Market Street, are thus numbered:

South,	*No.*
Chestnut	100
Walnut	200
Spruce	300
Pine	400
Lombard	500
South	600
Bainbridge	700
Catharine	800
Christian	900
Carpenter	1000
Washington Ave	1100
Federal	1200
Wharton	1300
Reed	1400
Dickerson	1500
Tasker	1600
Morris	1700
Moore	1800
Mifflin	1900
McKean	2000
Snyder	2100
Jackson	2200
Wolf	2300
Ritner	2400
Porter	2500
Shunk	2600
Oregon Avenue	2700
Johnson	2800
Bigler	2900
Pollock	3000
Packer	3100
Curtin	3200
Geary	3300
Hartranft	3400

North,	*No*
Arch	100
Race	200
Vine	300
Callowhill	400
Buttonwood	500
Green	600
Coates	700
Brown	800
Poplar	900
Beaver	1000
George	1100
Girard Avenue	1200
Thompson	1300
Master	1400
Jefferson	1500
Oxford	1600
Columbia Avenue	1700
Montgomery Avenue	1800
Berks	1900
Norris	2000
Diamond	2100
Susquehanna Ave	2200
Dauphin	2300
York	2400
Cumberland	2500
Huntington	2600
Lehigh Avenue	2700
Somerset	2800
Cambria	2900
Indiana	3000
Clearfield	3100
Allegheny Avenue	3200

Banks.

Bank Clearing House, 429 Chestnut street.
Bank of America, 306 Walnut street.
Bank of North America, 307 Chestnut street.
Central National Bank, 109 South Fourth street.
Citizens' Bank, Second and Race streets.
City National Bank, 32 North Sixth street.
Commercial National Bank, 314 Chestnut street.
Commonwealth National Bank, Fourth and Chestnut streets.
Consolidation National Bank, 331 North Third street.
Corn Exchange National Bank, N. E. corner Second and Chestnut s'reets.
Eighth National Bank, Second street and Girard avenue.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 427 Chestnut street.
First National Bank, 313 Chestnut street.
Girard National Bank, Third, below Chestnut street.
Kensington National Bank, 969 Beach street.
Keystone (State) Bank, 1326 Chestnut street.
Manayunk (State) Bank, 4371 Main street.
Manufacturers' National Bank, 27 North Third street.
Mechanics' National Bank, 22 South Third street.
Merchants' Exchange Bank adjoining Merchants' Exchange.
National Bank of Commerce, 209 Chestnut street.
National Bank of Germantown, 4800 Germantown avenue.
National Bank of Northern Liberties, 300 North Third street.
National Bank of the Republic, 318 Chestnut street.
National Security Bank, Seventh street and Girard avenue.
National State Bank of Camden, N. J., 212 Church street.
Penn National Bank, Sixth and Vine streets.
People's (State) Bank, Chestnut street, below Fifth.
Philadelphia National Bank, 423 Chestnut street.
Second National Bank, 4434 Frankford avenue.
Seventh National Bank, N. W. corner Fourth and Market streets.
Sixth National Bank, Second and Pine streets.
Southwark National Bank, 610 South Second street.
Spring Garden Bank, Ridge avenue and Spring Garden street.
State Bank, 216 Market street.
Third National Bank, S. W. corner Market and Penn Square.
Tradesmen's National Bank, 113 South Third street.
Twenty-second Ward National Bank, 4850 Germantown avenue.
Union Banking Company, 310 Chestnut street.
Union National Bank, Third and Arch streets.
United States Banking Company, 824 Chestnut street.
West Philadelphia National Bank, 3938 Market street.
Western National Bank, 468 Chestnut street.

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Deposit Companies.

Beneficial Saving Fund, S. W. corner Twelfth and Chestnut streets.
Fidelity Safe Deposit Company, 329 Chestnut street.
Germantown Savings, 4908 Germantown avenue.
Guarantee Safe Deposit Company, 318 Chestnut street.
Northern Saving Fund, Sixth and Spring Garden streets.
Philadelphia Safe Deposit Company, 415 Chestnut street.
Philadelphia Saving Fund, 700 Walnut street.
Western Saving Fund, Tenth and Walnut streets.

CHARITABLE AND OTHER ASSOCIATIONS OF PHILADELPHIA.

Association for Relief of Females in Reduced Circumstances, No. 209 Pine street.

Association for Relief and Employment of Poor Women, 702 Green street.

Association for Relief and Employment of the Poor, 19 South Seventeenth street.

Bedford Street Mission, 619 Alaska street.

Christmas Fund for Disabled Clergymen (Protestant Episcopal), 421 Chestnut st.

Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the P. E. Church of Pennsylvania, 212 South Fourth street.

Churchmen's Missionary Association for Seamen of the Port of Philadelphia, 737 South Ninth street.

Central Employment Association, Fourth and Green streets.

Day Nursery, 410 Blight street.

Excelsior Associat'n, Old Swedes' Church, 1601 Passyunk road.

Female Society for Relief and Employment of the Poor, 112 North Seventh street.

Female Hebrew Benevolent Society, 1411 Arch street.

Flower Mission, Horticultural Hall, 8 to 12 A.M., Mondays.

Friends' Fuel Association, Race, near Fifteenth steeet.

Female Association for Relief of Sick and Infirm Poor, 152 North Fifteenth street.

Fuel Savings Society of Philadelphia. Secretary's office, 731 Walnut street.

Grandom Institution, to Aid Young Men in Business, and to Assist the Poor in Procuring Fuel, 715 Walnut street.

Home Missionary Society of Philadelphia, 533 Arch street.

Ladies' Depository Association, 124 South Eleventh street.

Ladies' United Aid Society, Methodist Church, Thirteenth st. and Lehigh avenue.

Merchants' Fund, Third and Walnut sts.

Preacher's Aid Society (Methodist), 1018 Arch street.

Philadelphia Society for Employment and Instruction of the Poor, 716 Catharine st.

Presbyterian Relief Fund for Disabled Ministers, 1334 Chestnut street.

Protestant Episcopal City Mission, 225 South Ninth street.

St. Peter's (Protestant Episcopal) House, S. W. corner Front and Pine streets.

Trustees of Clergymen's Daughter's Fund (Protestant Episcopal), 708 Walnut street.

Union Benevolent Association, 116 South Seventh street.

Women's Christian Association Dining-Rooms and Lodgings, 139 North Seventh st.

Children's Homes and Orphan Asylums.

Associated Institute for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, Twenty-third and Brown.

Association for Care of Colored Orphans, Forty-fourth street and Haverford road.

Burd Orphan Asylum, Market, above Sixty-third street.

Bethesda Children's Christian Home, Township Line and Willow Grove roads.

Boarding Home for Little Children, 1112 Fitzwater street.

Catholic Home for Destitute Orphan Girls, 1720 Race street.

Church Home for Children, Baltimore avenue and Gray's lane.

Educational Home for Boys, Forty-ninth street and Greenway avenue.

Foster Home, Twenty-fourth and Poplar streets.

Home for Destitute Colored Children, Forty-sixth street and Darby road.

Industrial Home for Girls, 762 South Tenth street.

Jewish Foster Home, 1431 North Fifteenth street.

Lincoln Institution for Care of Orphan White Boys, 308 South Eleventh street.

Northern Home for Friendless Children, Twenty-third and Brown streets.

Orphans' Society of Philadelphia, Sixty-fifth street and Haverford Road

Orphans' Home of the Shepherd of the Lambs, Bridesburg.

Philadelphia Home for Infants, Forty-fifth and Market streets.

St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic) Society for Educating and Maintaining Poor Orphans, 700 Spruce street.

St. Vincent's Home for Destitute Infants, Eighteenth and Wood streets.

St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Tacony.

St. John's Male Orphan Asylum, Forty-eighth street and Westminster avenue.

Union Home for Children, N. E. corner Poplar and Sixteenth streets.

Union School and Children's Home, Twelfth and Fitzwater streets.

Western Provident Society and Children's Home, Forty-first and Venango streets.

West Philadelphia Children's Home, 199 North Forty-first street.

Dispensaries.

Bedford Street Mission Dispensary, 613 Alaska street.

Charity Dispensary, 1832 Hamilton street.

Children's Dispensary, Twenty-second, below Walnut street.

Church Dispensary of Southwark, 1017 Morris street.

Dispensary for Skin Diseases, 216 South Eleventh street.

Episcopal Dispensary, Front and Huntingdon streets.

Germantown Dispensary, Germantown avenue, near Haines streeet.

Howard Dispensary, 1518 Lombard street.

House of Industry Dispensary, 716 Catharine street.

Homeopathic Dispensaries, 1314 Bainbridge street, 4915 Germantown aveuue, and 1116 Cuthbert street.

Lying-In Charity Dispensary, Thirty-ninth and Filbert streets.

Northern Dispensary, 608 Fairmount av.

Philadelphia Dispensary. Medical and Surgical Department, 127 South Fifth st.; Eye and Ear Department, N. E. cor. Thirteenth and Chestnut sts.; Obstetrical Department, 142 North Thirteenth st.

Presbyterian Hospital Dispensary, Thirty-ninth and Filbert streets.

Philadelphia Eye and Ear Infirmary Dispensary, 516 North Eleventh street.

Philadelphia Infirmary for Diseases of the Ear, 419 Wetherill street.

Southern Dispensary, 318 Bainbridge st.

University Dispensary, Thirty-fourth and Spruce streets.

Women's Dispensary of Female Medical College, North College avenue and Twenty-second street.

Homes and Asylums.

Baptist Home, Seventeenth and Norris.

Boarding Homes for Young Women, 1433 Lombard st., 1605 Filbert st., and 915 Clinton street.

Children's Sea-shore House, Atlantic City, J. S. Whitney, President, 1815 Vine street.

Franklin Reformatory Home, 913 Locust.

Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, Belmont and Girard avenues.

Home of the Good Shepherd, Twenty-second and Walnut streets.

Howard Home, 1612 Poplar street.

Home for the Homeless, 708 Lombard st.

Inebriates' Home, Harrowgate lane, near Frankford avenue.

Indigent Widow's and Single Women's Home, Cherry, below Eighteenth street.

Little Sisters of the Poor, Eighteenth, above Jefferson street.

Lutheran Orphans' Home and Asylum for Aged and Infirm, 5582 Germantown avenue.

Magdalen Society, Twenty-first and Race.

Methodist Home, Thirteenth street and Lehigh avenue.

Midnight Mission, 919 Locust street.

Old Men's Home of Philadelphia, Thirty-ninth street and Powelton avenue.

Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf Mutes, Broad and Pine streets.

Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of the Blind, Twentieth and Race streets.

Penn Asylum for Indigent Widows and Single Women, Belgrade, above Otis street,

Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, 3518 Lancaster avenue.

Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women, 3921 Locust street.

Presbyterian Home for Widows and Single Women, Fifty-eighth st. and Darby road.

Rosine Association, 3216 Germantown av.

St. Ann's Widows' Asylum, 906 Moyamensing avenue.

St. Luke's Home for Aged Women, 1317 Pine street.

Seaside Boarding House, Asbury Park. Office, 1605 Filbert street.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. Office, 513 Market street.

Temporary Home Association of Philadelphia, 505 North Sixth street.

United States Naval Asylum, Gray's Ferry road, below Bainbridge street.

Hospitals.

Blockley Hospital, Thirty-fourth and Spruce streets.

City Hospital, Hart lane, near Frankford avenue and Reading Railroad.

Children's Hospital, Twenty-second, below Walnut street.

Charity Hospital, 1832 Hamilton street.

Christ Church Hospital, Belmont avenue and Monument road.

Friends' Hospital for the Insane, Frankford.

German Hospital, Girard and Corinthian avenues.

Germantown Hospital, Shoemaker's lane, near Chew street.

Gynæcological Hospital and Infirmary for Diseases of Children, 1624 Poplar street.

Hospital for Inebriates of Philadelphia, Media, Pa.

Homeopathic Hospital, 1116 Cuthbert st.

Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Main st., Chestnut Hill.

Hospital for the Insane, Philadelphia Almshouse, Thirty-fourth and Spruce sts.

Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, Front and Huntingdon streets.

Hospital of the Good Shepherd for Children, Radnor, Delaware County, Pa.

Howard Hospital for Incurables, 1518 Lombard street.

Insane Department of Pennsylvania Hospital, Fiftieth street and Haverford road.

Jewish Hospital, Olney road, Taber Station, N. P. R. R.

Lying-In Hospital, 608 Fairmount av.

Orthopodic Hospital, Seventeenth and Summer streets.

Pennsylvania Hospital, Eighth and Pine.

Philadelphia Lying-In Hospital, 126 N. Eleventh street.

Preston Retreat, Twentieth and Hamilton streets.

Presbyterian Hospital, Thirty-ninth and Filbert streets.

State Hospital for Women and Infants of Pennsylvania, 1718 Filbert street.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Seventeenth and Girard avenue.

St. Mary's Hospital, Frankford avenue and Palmer street.

University Hospital, Thirty-fourth and Spruce streets.

Wills' Eye Hospital, Race, above Eighteenth street.

Women's Hospital of Philadelphia, Female Medical College, North College avenue and Twenty-second street.

Relief Societies.

Albion Society, 109 South Third street.

French Benevolent Society, 221 Dock st.

German Society of Philadelphia, 24 South Seventh Street.

Hebrew Charities, 30 North Seventh st.

Hibernian Society for Relief of Emigrants from Ireland. Office, 138 S. Front st.

Italian Society, Columbus Hall, Eighth, below Fitzwater street.

Koscuiszko Association, 626 Cherry st.

St. Andrew's Society, 508 Walnut street.

Sons of St. George, S. W. corner of Thirteenth and Arch streets.

St. David's Society, 133 South Fifth street.

Swiss Benevolent Society, S. W. corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

Scandinavian Society, 347 North Third st.

Welsh Society, 133 South Fifth street.

Soup Houses.

Central Soup and Bath House, 709 Cherry street.

Kensington Soup House, 1036 Crease st.

Moyamensing Soup House, Eighth and Marriott streets.

Northern Soup Society, 817 N. Fourth st.

North-western Soup House, Nineteenth and Thompson streets.

Philadelphia Soup House, 338 Griscom st.

Southwark Soup House, Sutherland, near Queen street.

Spring Garden Soup House, 1329 Buttonwood street.

Western Soup House, 1615 South street.

Miscellaneous Institutions and Societies.

Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania, 737 Walnut street.

Board of City Trusts, 19 South Fifth st.

Bishop Potter Memorial House, Front and Huntingdon streets.

Beneficent Building Association, 619 Walnut street.

Benevolent Society of Mercy and Truth (Hebrew), Hope Hose Hall, Pine, above Second street.

Blockley Almshouse, Thirty-fourth and Spruce streets. Office, 42 North Seventh st.

Centennial Commission Office, 903 Walnut street.

Centennial Board of Finance, 904 Walnut.

Cherry Hill Prison, Twenty first street and Fairmount avenue.

Employment Bureau Y. M. C. A., 727 Sansom street.

House of Correction, near Holmesburg. City office, 51 North Sixth street.

House of Refuge, Twenty-third and Parrish streets. Office, 21 North Seventh st.

Philadelphia Fountain Society, 1512 Walnut street.

Pennsylvania Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 1320 Chestnut street.

Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society, 422 South Front street.

Philadelphia Society for Alleviating Miseries of Public Prisons, 109 North Tenth st.

Typographical Society, Public Ledger Office.

Volunteer Firemen's Funeral Relief Association, 511 South Fourth street.

Educational.

Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Locust and Juniper streets.

Divinity School, Protestant Episcopal Church, Thirty-ninth and Walnut streets.

Girard College, Ridge avenue and Nineteenth street.

Institute for Colored Youth, Ninth and Bainbridge streets.

La Salle College, 1321 Filbert street.

St. Joseph's College, Willings' alley, below Fourth street.

Seminary of Lutheran Church, 216 Franklin street.

Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Overbrook.

Boys' High School of Philadelphia, Broad and Green streets.

Girls' High School of Philadelphia, Sergeant, above Tenth street.

Medical Colleges.

Alumni Association, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Tenth, above Cherry street.

American Institute of Homeopathy, 918 North Tenth street.

American Medical Association, Wm. B. Atkinson, M.D., Secretary, S. W. corner of Broad and Pine streets.

College Physicians, Philadelphia, Thirteenth and Locust streets.

Hahneman Medical College, 1105 Filbert.

Jefferson Medical College, Tenth, below Chestnut street.

Northern Medical Association, 608 Fairmount avenue.

Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, S. E. corner of Tenth and Arch streets.

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, North Tenth, near Race street.

Philadelphia Medical Society, Thirteenth and Locust streets.

Philadelphia Dental College, 108 North Tenth street.

University of Pennsylvania, Thirty-fourth and Spruce streets.

Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, North College avenue and Twenty-second street.

Scientific, Literary and Fine Arts.

Academy of Natural Sciences, Broad and Sansom streets.
Academy of Fine Arts, Broad and Cherry.
American Entomological Society, 518 S. Thirteenth street.
Athenæum, Sixth and Adelphia streets.
American Literary Union, 1821 Green st.
American Philosophical Society, 104 S. Fifth street.
Carpenter's Company of Philadelphia, 322 Chestnut street.
Catholic Philopathian Literary Institute, 1227 Locust street.
Fairmount Park Art Association, 251 S. Fourth street.
Franklin Institute, 15 South Seventh st.
Franklin Literary Institute, S. W. corner of Twelfth and Filbert streets.
Friends' Social Lyceum, Fifteenth and Race streets.
Handel and Haydn Society, 533 North Eighth street.
Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 820 Spruce street.
Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, 524 Walnut street.
Pennsylvania Literary Association, 528 North Eighth street.
Philadelphia Lyceum, S. E. cor. of Ninth and Spring Garden streets.
Philadelphia Sketch Club, Merrick, above Market street.
Shakespeare Society of Philadelphia, 704 Walnut street.
School of Design for Women, Filbert and Merrick streets.
Spring Garden Institute, Broad and Spring Garden streets.
St. Philip's Literary Institute, 542 Queen.
Wagner Free Institute of Science, Seventeenth street and Montgomery avenue.
Wheatley Dramatic Association, Fifth and Gaskill streets.

Libraries.

American Mechanics', Fourth and George.
Apprentices', Fifth and Arch streets.
Dial, 1600 South Fifth street.
Franklin, 1420 Frankford avenue.
Friends', 304 Arch street, and Fifteenth and Race streets.
German, 24 South Seventh street.
Hermann, 347 North Third street.
James Page, 208 East Girard avenue.
Kensington, Girard avenue and Day st.
Law Library, Sixth and Walnut streets.
Mechanics', 1104 South Fifth street.
Mercantile, Tenth, above Chestnut street.
Moyamensing, Eleventh and Catharine.
Philadelphia, cor. Fifth and Library sts.
Ridgway, Broad and Christian streets.
Southwark, 765 South Second street.
Taber Mutual, 1721 Fitzwater street.

Secret Societies.

Masonic Temple, Broad and Filbert sts. Members and their friends are admitted to visit the Hall on Thursdays, from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M., if not raining. On these occasions ladies and children are admitted, if introduced by a member. The R. W. Grand Secretary's address is John Thomson, Masonic Temple, Philadelphia.
I. O. of O. F., Hall, Sixth and Cresson sts., James B. Nicholson, Right Worthy Grand Secretary.
Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, James B. Nicholson, Grand Scribe, Odd Fellows' Hall, Sixth and Cresson sts, Phila.
Grand U. O. of O. F., Hall, 602 Spruce st.
Order United American Mechanics, Hall, Fourth and George streets.
Knights of Pythias, Hall, Broad and Spring Garden streets.
Grand Division Sons of Temperance of Pennsylvania. Office, 118 South Seventh street. Open daily, from 1 to 6 P.M.
Independent Order of Red Men, Hall, Third and Brown streets.
Improved Order of Red Men. A. J. Baker, Great Chief of Records, 518 South Tenth st.
Patriotic Order Sons of America. General office, 413 Chestnut street.

Clubs.

Athletic Base Ball, N. E. cor. of Eleventh and Chestnut streets.
Americus, N. W. corner of Eleventh and Chestnut streets.
1001 Club, 1203 Chestnut street.
Mysterious Pilgrims, 1107 Chestnut st.
Philadelphia Club, Thirteenth and Walnut streets.
Penn Club, 506 Walnut streets.
Philadelphia Sketch Club, Merrick, above Market street.
Philadelphia Base Ball Club, Fifth and Locust streets.
Press Club of Philadelphia, 521 Chestnut.
Reform Club, Chestnut, above Fifteenth.
Radical Club, E. M. Davis, President, 333 Walnut street.
Schuylkill Navy, Jas M. Ferguson, Commodore, 15 North Seventh street.
Union League, Broad and Sansom streets.

Cemeteries.

Beth-el-Emeth, Fisher's avenue and Market street, West Philadelphia,
Cathedral, Lancaster avenue and Forty-eighth street. Office, Eighteenth and Summer streets.
Cedar Hill, 4610 Frankford avenue.
Christ Church, Fifth and Arch streets.
City Burial Ground, Hart lane and Lamb Tavern road.
Fernwood, Church lane and Baltimore turnpike. Office, 146 South Fourth street.

Friends', Fourth and Arch streets.
Glenwood, Ridge avenue and Islington lane. Office, 16 North Seventh street.
Hebrew, Frankford.
Knights of Pythias, Fisher's lane and Asylum pike, Frankford. Office, 2054 North Sixth street.
Lafayette, Ninth and Wharton streets.
Laurel Hill, Ridge avenue and Falls of Schuylkill. Office, 524 Walnut street.
Lebanon, Passyunk avenue and Penrose Ferry road. Office, 716 Lombard street.
Macphelah, Washington av. and Tenth st.
Monument, Broad street and Montgomery avenue.
Mount Moriah, Darby road. Office, 132 South Sixth street.
Mount Peace, Ridge avenue, near Laurel Hill.
Mount Vernon, Ridge avenue, opposite Laurel Hill. Office, 137 South Fifth street.
New Cathedral, Second street road, near Nicetown.
Odd Fellows', Twenty-fourth street and Islington lane.
Swedes' Church, 931 Otsego street.
Ronaldson's, Ninth and Bainbridge sts.
St. Peter's, Third and Pine streets.
Union, Sixth st. and Washington avenue.
United American Mechanics', Twenty-fourth street and Islington lane.
West Laurel Hill, Pencord Station, Reading Railroad. Office, 115 South Fifth st.
Woodlands, Thirty-ninth street and Darby road. Office, 709 Walnut street.

Department of City and United States Governments.

Mayor's Office, S. W. corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets
Chief of Police, S. W. corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets.
Detective Department, S. W. corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets.
Board of Health, Sixth and Sansom sts.
Registration Office of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 604 Sansom street.
Guardians of the Poor. Office, 42 North Seventh street.
Board of Public Education, Sixth and Adelphi, first street below Walnut.
Port Warden's Office, 119 Walnut street.
The Morgue, Noble, below Front street.
United States Custom House, Chestnut, above Fourth street,
United States Post Office, directly west of the Custom House. New Post Office, in course of erection, Ninth and Chestnut sts.
United States Assistant Treasurer, in the Custom House.
United States Arsenal, Washington av. and Gray's Ferry road.
United States Mint, Chestnut, below Broad street.
United States Navy Yard, League Island, foot of Broad street.
Navy Pay Office, 427 Chestnut street.
Paymaster United States Army, Twelfth street, and Girard avenue.
Pension Offices—Widow's Agency, 716 Walnut street; Invalid Army and Navy Pensions, 722 Sansom street.

Commercial Associations.

Board of Brokers, 21 Merchants' Exchange, Third and Walnut streets.
Board of Trade, Tenth, above Chestnut st.
Commercial Exchange, 137 S. Second st.
Drug Exchange, 17 South Third street.
Maritime Exchange, 133 South Second st.
Merchants' Association, 131 S. Fourth st.
Produce Association, South Delaware avenue, near Dock street.

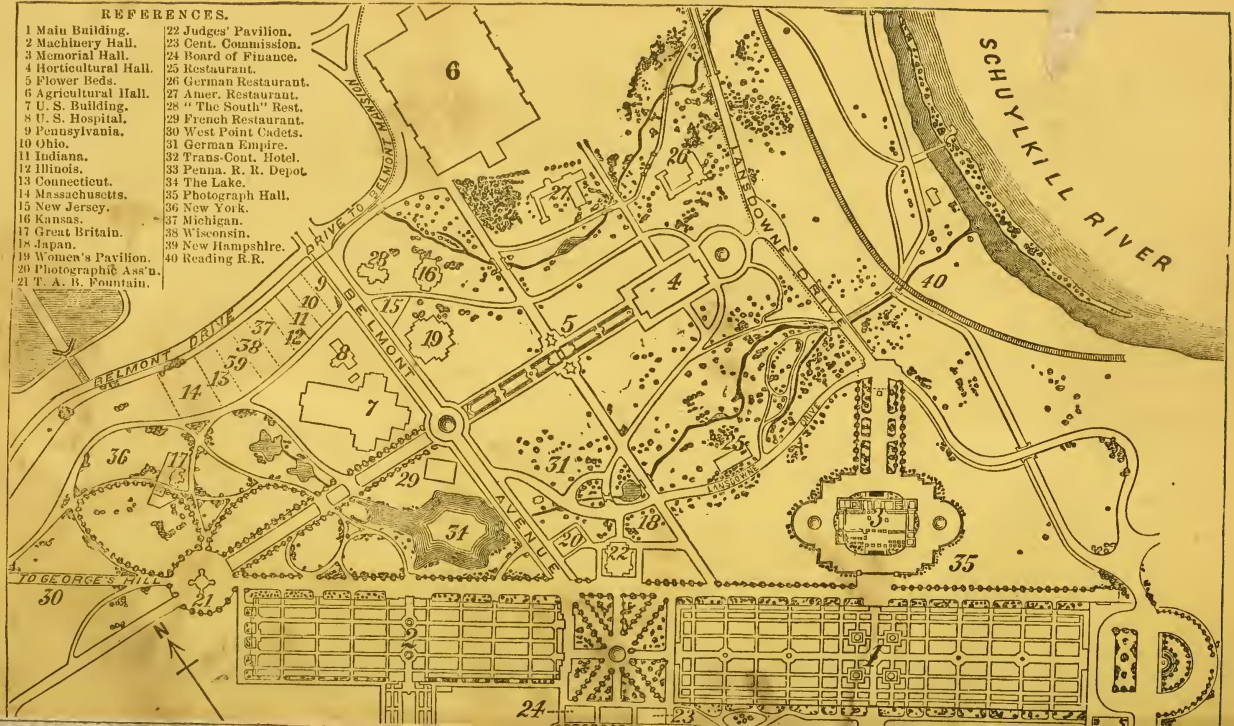
Religious Publication Societies.

American Baptist, 530 Arch street.
American Sunday-School Union, 1122 Chestnut street.
American Tract Society, 1408 Chestnut st.
Evangelical Lutheran, 117 N. Sixth st.
Episcopal Female Tract Depository, 1316 Chestnut street.
Friends' Bible Association in America, 116 North Fourth street.
Friends' Book Association, 109 North Tenth street.
German Reformed Board of Home Missions, 2043 Wallace street.
Hebrew Education Society, N. Seventh street, near Callowhill.
Methodist Episcopal Publication Rooms, 1018 Arch street.
Pennsylvania Bible Society, 701 Walnut.
Presbyterian Board of Publication, 1334 Chestnut street.
Protestant Episcopal Book Society, 1224 Chestnut street.
Reformed Episcopal, 1227 Sansom street.
Young Men's Christian Association, 1210 Chestnut street.

Places of Amusement.

Academy of Music, Broad and Locust sts.
Arch Street Theatre, Mrs. John Drew's, Arch, above Sixth street.
Chestnut Street Theatre, Chestnut, above Twelfth street.
Concert Hall, Chestnut, below Thirteenth.
Carncross & Dixey's, Eleventh, above Chestnut street.
Fox's Theatre, Chestnut, above Tenth st.
Grand Central, Walnut, above Eighth st.
Horticultural Hall, adjoining Academy of Music on the south.
Musical Fund Hall, Locust, below Eighth.
Simmons & Slocum's, Tenth and Arch sts.
Walnut Street Theatre, Ninth and Walnut streets.
Wood's Museum, Sixth and Arch streets.
Zoological Gardens, Fairmount Park.
Point Breeze Racing Park, Point Breeze, near Penrose Ferry Bridge.
Union Racing Park, Lamb Tavern road, west of Broad street.

PLAN OF THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS.



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